

SEYMOUR DAILY REPUBLICAN.

VOLUME XXXIII NO. 163

SEYMOUR, INDIANA, FRIDAY, JUNE 12, 1908.

PRICE TWO CENTS

MAYOR BUSY

Court Business Best It Has Been for Some Time.

Mayor Kyte and the police force have had considerable to do of late. There has been excitement of every kind and while some of the police have been busy at one place others would be called elsewhere to capture some disturber before he could escape from the police.

Blish Manuel, age nineteen got drunk on Wednesday evening and was about to clean out everything around home when the police were called and he was landed in jail. As a consequence the bar tender at Peter Kessler's saloon on High street and Henry Steinkamp's bar tender at the Hotel Jonas were arrested for selling intoxicating liquor to a minor.

Manuel was brought before Mayor Kyte on Thursday where he pleaded guilty to a charge of assault and battery and was given a fine of \$10 and costs and ten days in jail.

In the case of the bartender at Kessler's saloon a plea of guilty was entered to the charge of selling liquor to a minor and the fine of \$20 and costs was paid.

It is reported that the bar tender at the Hotel Jonas expects to fight the case.

George Jackson, colored, who was arrested by Officer Sensback Wednesday evening, was before Mayor Kyte Thursday and pleaded guilty to a charge of petit larceny and was bound over to the circuit court under bond. Jackson came to Seymour in December, 1906, and accepted employment as a hod carrier. He boarded at Mrs. Inez Dixon's and after a half day's work he took a watch from the pocket of Everett Booker and left the city. He was not seen here again till Thursday when he was soon recognized and the police notified. While policeman Lane was attending the trial of James Holland Wednesday evening, Officer Sensback made the arrest when Jackson was intending to leave the city on a westbound B. & O. S-W. train. When brought before Mayor Kyte Jackson at first denied the whole story but later he confessed his guilt.

Holland decided not to take his appeal to the circuit court and have to lay in the jail for about three months anyway before the trial would come up. He thought he would rather start in now to lay out his sentence.

Chief of Police Moritz took the three prisoners to Brownstown this morning on the accommodation. Holland and Jackson were shackled together and Manuel was allowed to go along without handcuffs. Holland will be in jail till next January for aiding "Cooch" Abel escape from the officers. Jackson will have his sentence to serve out after court meets in September and Manuel will remain in jail till about the middle of July.

When You Go Away For The Summer

Don't fail to have the DAILY REPUBLICAN follow you. Address can be changed as often as desired. Notify the carrier or call at office or telephone 42.

Hoadley's.

New potatoes, pear, beans, cherries, pineapples, oranges, dried fruits and choice line of groceries, 117 South Chestnut St.

Great Results and Good Work Continues, Root Juice Has Proven its Great Merits to Many.

Many people here, as elsewhere, are no longer incredulous, they are simply amazed at the results obtained from Root Juice. When the remedy was first introduced to this community and so many were being benefitted by a few doses, it was generally thought that the medicine would only give temporary relief, but as the time passes and many that were ailing are no longer complaining, but are advising their sick friends to try Root Juice, confidence in the great medicine is becoming positive, Root Juice makes so many remarkable cures by removing a few causes and giving nature a chance. It tones and heals the stomach, bowels, liver and kidneys; it creates a healthy appetite, and by its toning action on the blood and making the blood filtering organs, good rich blood is made to nourish every weak part of the body. If your stomach, bowels, liver or kidneys are out of order, they will be pleased to tell you all about it at W. F. Peters drug store Root Juice, \$1 a bottle. It has proven all that is claimed for it.

Frank Hooker Improving.

Frank Hooker, who was seriously injured a week ago this afternoon by falling from a box car in the B. & O. S-W. yards, continues to improve. He is allowed to sit up for a few minutes at a time to rest himself. The physicians have been dressing his wounds every day and while they feel that he is not yet out of danger they think that the most dangerous period has been passed. He has no fever and rests fairly well. The wounds seem to have started to heal very nicely. He sleeps well and the greatest inconvenience he suffers is to have to lie on his back for so long a time. Some of his friends or relatives are up to see him every day and he is not becoming so impatient as might have been expected. He will probably not be able to be removed home for another week or two yet.

Commencement.

There was a splendid crowd out to the commencement exercises of the common schools of Jackson township at the new consolidated school house Friday. Trustee Fetting and several others drove out from town. The program was good, the graduates acquitting themselves with credit. Program as follows:

Orchestra
Invocation.....Rev. H. Knauff
Orchestra
The Legend of the Organ Builder (Recitation).....Mae Tierney
Victory in Defeat.....Etta Edwards
Orchestra
The Whistling Regiment (Recitation) Ruth Able
A Farmer's Life
Cornelius Pfaffenberger
Orchestra
Class Address.....Rev. H. Knauff
Orchestra
Presentation of Diplomas
Co. Sup't. J. E. Payne
Benediction.....Rev. H. Knauff

Bedford Stone Moving.

About ten carloads of stone are coming in here over the Southern Indiana now from Bedford every day. Some of it is going on to Westport and some is being transferred to the railroads here. A few carloads of coal are also moving this way now almost every day. The empty cars that were standing on the side tracks between this city and Westport have mostly been moved to Bedford to be put into use.

This increase in business is pleasing to the employes as well as to the official management of the road and may assist the company in paying their employes more regularly. The checks have not come in yet for April although they are past due. The May pay day will be here June 21.

Captured Red Foxes.

Harve Greeman and Mr. Higgins, of this city, captured two young red foxes, Thursday morning about three o'clock, near Hayden. The dogs start d the foxes about 9:20 on Wednesday evening and treed about one o'clock in the morning. The old foxes frequently came near and barked to draw the dogs away but to no effect. It took the boys about two hours to dig the foxes out but they were rewarded with securing two nice young red foxes which they brought back to the city alive to exhibit to their friends. They were pleased so well with the results of this hunt that they are sure to try it again in the near future. Call on Mr. Greeman or Mr. Higgins if you want to see their beautiful specimen.

Improvements.

Henry Cook is repainting his residence on High street.

The residence property of Mrs. James Honan at 220 High street is being repainted.

Charles E. Abel, proprietor of the Model grocery store, is having the new concrete sidewalks put down this week on the north side of the store from Chestnut street to the alley. The work on the ware room running from the store room back to the alley is pretty well completed.

The residence occupied by Mr. and Mrs. Henry Holman on E. Sixth street, has just been repainted.

A Soldier Boy.

William L. Bedel, son of Mr. and Mrs. W. R. Bedel, of this city, enlisted in the army a few days ago at the local recruiting station. He first went to Louisville and from there to Columbus, Ohio, where he was assigned to the 8th regiment. He writes home to his parents that he is well, that he is well pleased with his surroundings and already takes pride in wearing a soldier's uniform.

Cucumbers and new tomatoes at the Model.

Don'ts For Traction Men.

At a recent conference between Union B. Hunt, chairman of the Indiana railroad commission, and officials of the various traction lines of the state, uniform rules, as recommended by a special committee, were adopted almost without change. The report of the rules committee was submitted to the commission and the set of rules that had been drafted was discussed. The traction officials seemed to be well satisfied with the report of the committee. The Indianapolis, Columbus & Southern traction line is among those adopting the rules which are as follows:

Employees addicted to use of intoxicants will be discharged.

Use of tobacco in any form while men are on duty is prohibited.

Motormen and conductors must keep neat appearance.

Trainmen are prohibited from carrying packages, letters or newspapers for any one while on duty.

Gambling on cars or about company's premises prohibited.

Employees shall not read while on duty nor occupy seats to the exclusion of passengers.

Assignment or attachment by garnishment proceedings of any employee's wages is cause for instant dismissal.

Passengers are required to keep off the rear platform when there is room inside the car.

Y. P. C. U. Convention.

The district convention of the Young People's Christian Union was held in the United Brethren church at Medora on Wednesday and Thursday, June 10 and 11. The district is composed of several counties and many of the delegates came here this morning to take the trains out in the various directions for their homes. Some went on east on the B. & O. S-W., some went south on the Dixie Flyer and some went out over the Southern Indiana at noon. Among the latter were John Correll and Lloyd Yoder, of Linton. They had more than three hours to spend in the city. Linton has grown up rapidly and is now larger than Seymour but she is not yet up with us in improvements. For example her fire department will not rank with Seymour's, although they are pretty well equipped for taking care of an ordinary fire. Linton has more blocks of brick streets but they are no better and not so wide. Linton can not duplicate our traction line by a whole lot.

There were fifty-nine delegates at the convention and thirteen ministers. Most of the sessions were held in the K. of P. hall.

Legend Of The Flag.

History tells us that the first American flag was made by Betsey Rose in her home on Arch street in Philadelphia. The American congress had decreed that the national flag should consist of thirteen stripes, alternate red and white, and thirteen white stars on a field of blue. Under this decree George Washington and a committee of congress supervised the work of making the flag, which the nimble fingers, of Mrs. Ross finished on the 7th of June, and which congress formally adopted as the flag of the nation on June 14, 1777. So says written history of the American flag.

Was a 22nd Indiana Man.

The death of William H. Ratts, occurred Wednesday at his home in Charlestown, Ind., near which town he was born and grew to manhood. He was well known and will be remembered by his surviving comrades of the 22nd Indiana. He went out with company D of that regiment and was first lieutenant. While home on a furlough after being out for awhile he accidentally shot himself through the hand while examining a revolver and was transferred to the Quartermaster's Department.

New Coal Bins.

G. H. Andeson has let a contract to J. W. Bergdoll for new coal bins near his elevator on north Chestnut street. Mr. Andeson has made a good many improvements on his property recently. Besides that he received about 2,500 bushels of wheat from one farmer a few days ago and that was about the last big lot of old wheat in this vicinity.

Fourth of July.

Agent Jones, of the Pennsylvania, has received, official notice that the P. C. C. & St. L. railroad will make a special Fourth of July rate this year. The rate is to be one and one-half fair for the round trip.

Go to Loertz, the baker, tomorrow and get some of the good things he prepares to go along with your Sunday dinner.

Try a Want Ad in The REPUBLICAN

APPEAL DISMISSED

A Jackson County Case Settled By The Supreme Court.

The Supreme Court handed down its opinion in the Lauster ditch case Thursday. The following is the syllabus:

"Lauster, et al. vs Meyers, et al., Jackson C. C. Appeal dismissed. Monks, J. (1.) The assignment of errors is the complaint in an appellate court, and the court acquires jurisdiction only of those parties to the judgment below adverse to the appellants, who are named as appellees. (2) In an appeal from the dismissal of a drainage proceeding under Acts 1905, page 456, failure to name as an appellee a landowner shown by the preliminary report to be affected by the proposed ditch, who joined with others in a remonstrance and who was one of the parties that recovered a judgment for her costs, defeats the jurisdiction of this court."

This case has been in the courts for a long time and has attracted considerable attention. The late John Lauster, Hardin Hancock and others petitioned the Circuit Court to straighten, deepen and widen White Creek in Hamilton township for the purpose of affording better drainage to a large section of rich but wet land adjacent to this creek. More than fifty land owners were made parties whose lands were affected and were to be assessed for the improvement. About forty of these remonstrated and resisted the proposed improvement, believing that the large expense to be incurred would exceed the benefits. The remonstrators won out in the Circuit and again in the Supreme Court. Barnes and Lewis represented the remonstrators and David A. Kochenour and Lewis and Swails represented the petitioners.

Gasoline Launch.

The two hundred dollar gasoline boat of Hermie Stratton, was launched at White river on Tuesday afternoon of this week and quite a number of people went out from the city to witness the performance. The new boat behaved splendidly and, it is said, made a speed of seven to eight miles per hour up stream carrying as many as twelve people. A great many young and older people have taken an interest in the construction of the boat, which was built at the Travis Carter Co. Mill. The engine is three horsepower and the boat is built of red cedar. Last year Mr. Stratton built a house boat and not being satisfied with the results of that venture he determined to build him the best gasoline boat on this part of the river. It will ply up and down the stream above the dam most of the summer as it would be difficult to get the boat over the dam either way, except in time of high water. The boat may be used occasionally to take boating parties to Columbus on special occasions. The headquarters will be at Tanglewood and people from the city spending their summer outing at this riverside park will get to see the boat frequently. It pulls about fifteen inches of water and the propeller runs some deeper.

DIED.

PEAK:—Mrs. Nancy E. Peak, formerly of the Uniontown neighborhood, died Wednesday morning, June 10, 1908 at eleven o'clock, of heart trouble. Age 64 years, 1 month and 11 days. Mr. and Mrs. Peak have been away from here for some time and were living at Keyesport, Ill., at the time of her death. The remains arrived here Thursday afternoon over the B. & O. S-W. accompanied by her husband William Peak, and were taken to Uniontown where the burial occurred Friday. The deceased also leaves several children.

Bedford Easy Mark.

It is remarkable with what ease some smooth talkers can separate a man from his money. Bedford has recently had several examples of this kind until there is arising a suspicion that we are becoming as easy as the people of Bloomington for the gold brick men. First thing we know some of us will be looking for the little ball under the walnut shell or taking a draw from the three cards, says the Bedford Democrat.

Houston to Celebrate.

The people of Houston are looking forward to a big Fourth of July celebration this year. They are arranging a good program and will make it interesting for all who attend. Bills have been posted announcing main features.

Small Toll, Big Costs.

Suits for collection of 12 cents toll, which were filed by the New Albany and Vincennes Plank Road Company against William A. Martin, William Brown, Joseph Ratcliffe and Dee Hayes, Washington county farmers, which have passed through three justice's courts and three circuit courts and have been pending for over two years, were finally decided in the Crawford circuit court at English, in favor of the company.

The costs against the defendants amounted to over \$200.

For many years persons had been using portions of the turnpike in Washington county without paying toll and the company placed gates a Fredericksburg and Hardinburg, three miles apart. The defendants were charged with "running" the gates without paying toll and to establish its rights to charge toll the company filed suit. After going through three justice's courts, it reached the Washington circuit court was venue to the Orange circuit court and another change taken to the Crawford circuit court where Judge C. W. Cook gave the company a judgement for 12 cents in each case and costs.

Partial Eclipse of Sun.

Residents of southern Indiana and the Ohio valley will be afforded an opportunity on Sunday morning, June 28, to almost a total eclipse of the sun, and should the weather be clear on that day midday will seem like the dusk of the evening.

The almanacs say of this eclipse of the sun: "An annular eclipse of the sun June 28. Visible to North America, the northern portion of South America, the southwestern part of Europe, the northwest corner of Africa, and the northern Atlantic and Pacific oceans, the path of annulus passing through the cities of Mexico, Tampa, Florida, and the Bermuda Islands."

At Evansville the nearest point mentioned as to time of the eclipse is given as follows: Begins at 8:33 a. m. and ends at 11:33 a. m. lasting three hours; number of digits eclipsed, eight, or two-thirds, of the sun's surface.

Swift Justice.

Swift justice was dealt out to a horse thief Wednesday. Robert H. Green, farmer and banker, of Waynetown, Montgomery county, was sentenced to serve from one to fourteen years in prison, by Judge James A. Pritchard of the criminal court at Indianapolis, on the charge of stealing horses. An hour after Green was indicted by the grand jury he was placed on trial. He pleaded guilty and an hour later was taken to prison at Michigan City.

Horse Hung Itself.

The driving horse of Charles Bush, which was valued at about \$200, hung itself in the stall Wednesday. The horse had been out at the farm for a few days and when the boy went to water and feed it he found the animal dead. It had caught the halter in such a manner as to choke itself to death.

Automobile Interurban.

An automobile interurban line is promised soon between Greensburg and Versailles. A company is being organized with \$5000 capital and the stock has nearly all been subscribed by citizens of the towns along the route. In case the venture proves a success between these points the line will be extended to Vevay.

Madison.

A. S. Chapman, of the Madison Democrat, has published a handsome booklet entitled "Our City and Our Heroes." It contains a good history of Madison both past and present and presents the stories in newspaper style. Mr. Chapman has the thanks of the REPUBLICAN for a copy of this interesting booklet.

Picnic At Indian Mound.

Misses Alma and Julia Droege, Bertha Resner and Lillie Brunow spent Thursday picnicking at the Indian mound on White river above Rockford.

Dreamland Tonight.

"Younger Brothers." Don't fail to see it. Tonight and Saturday night. See hand bills. Latest illustrated song by Miss Bessie Chapman.

Born.

To Harry Reveal and wife, who reside on the Schneck farm, a son, June 12.

Pineapples, peaches and grape fruit at the Model.

Try a Want Ad in the REPUBLICAN.

Criticises His Party.

J. Ham Lewis, noted for his democracy and loud neckties, comes forward as a critic of his party. A recent utterance of this democratic orator is reported by the Chicago Record-Herald as follows:

"The Democratic party of late has been losing two of its principal assets—ability and respectability," declared Colonel James Hamilton Lewis at the Iroquois Club yesterday on the occasion of the first luncheon to the Democratic candidates for governor.

"Where are the eminent men of this nation who once were of the Democratic party?" asked the speaker. "They refrain from participating with the Democrats because we will not advocate the constitutional government of our fathers and have been abandoning the principles of Democracy for any expedient, temporary or otherwise, that promised office. We have indiscriminately lent ourselves to the unconstitutional assault which has been directed from Washington against every honest possession enjoyed by honest men. No Democratic party can survive in success whose objects will be understood to be the destruction of all things and the construction of nothing.

"Our party should stand for the doctrine of legal assault by the government upon illegal wealth, but no illegal assaults upon legal wealth. Without this assurance the mere bluster of candidates or the tomtoms of the platforms will be as the whistling wind and as unprofitable."

Gave Good Service.

For some time the Ebner Ice Co. has had considerable trouble with "scale" forming in their water pipes, caused by the hardness of the water used and Mr. Ebner secured the services of Harry Guernsey, who made a complete analysis of the water in view of finding out what would eliminate the scale forming matter and also best locate for settling tanks which would aid in removing any and all future trouble. The work was very satisfactory to the Ebner Ice Co., showing that Harry thoroughly understands the business.

Notice.

Notice is hereby given that on the 8th day of June 1908 the Common council of the city of Seymour Indiana adopted a resolution declaring that it was necessary to improve Ewing street in said city from Second street to Ninth street by grading and paving the curb and gutter with concrete and fixing the council chamber of said city where all persons may be heard at eight o'clock p. m. on the 6th day of July 1908.

FRED EVERBACK,
City Clerk.

The Woman Inspires.

Your ordinary man who does the brilliant things would be ordinary all the time were it not for the fact that he is inspired by a woman.

Great thoughts and great deeds are the children of married minds.

When you find a great man playing a big part on life's stage you'll find in sight, or just around the corner, a great woman, says Elbert Hubbard, in the July Delineator. Read history!

A man alone is only half a man; it takes the two to make the whole.

Flag Day.

June 14, which is next Sunday, has been recognized as "Flag day" in this country. It is a day set apart when the American colors are displayed and when a certain amount of reverence is supposed to be shown to the stars and stripes. The mayor of Indianapolis has issued a proclamation calling on the people of his city to observe the day in fitting manner.



DAN ROBY,

The black face comedian at the Air Dome tonight. Good crowd out last night and everybody was well pleased with entertainment.

Want Ads. in the REPUBLICAN Pay.

HOME FROM THE FIELD.

The white clover spread as if wings of a storm
Had dropped down of snow on the field;
The cherries gleamed red at the edge of the farm—
A shower of red wine congealed;
As a fairy balloon sailed the light thistledown,
And a mocking bird twittered anon—
As homeward we trudged up the lane growing brown,
When the time to cease working came on.

The whippoorwill dreamed in the thickest sedate,
And the cricket chirped out in the wheat;
The cattle stood lowing beside the farm gate,
And a milking song rose faint and sweet;
The summer breath told of the roses that grew
By the farmhouse whose gable loomed wan;
And mother would meet us in welcome, we knew,
When the time to cease working came on.

We are tolling on still, though on different ways
From the ones where we labored when young,
And not with the carelessness known in the days
When Hope her sweet melodies sung.
The hours are longer, it seemeth, than then—
But the tolling will some time be done;
Then peace will again smile upon us as when
The time to cease working came on.

—Will T. Hale, in Chicago Record-Herald.



shrine, but she was quite indignant when her father opened the front door and called: "That's very pretty, boys, but I think you've sung enough for this evening, the night air might injure your voices."

Parents are so unsympathetic and forgetful of their youth!

In spite of these flattering attentions, when the boy and girl went back to their studies in the fall, and the boy asked the girl if he might write to her, she answered primly, that she was not allowed to receive letters from gentlemen. Her answer was a disappointment, but the boy concealed what he felt, and returned, cheerfully, "Well, anyway, I'll see you next summer."

He did not see her the next summer or the one after. Both of these vacations he went west on business trips with his brother. Their journeys took them to out-of-the-way places, and were in the nature of outings for the college student. This close companionship of the two brothers, brought them very near together. The boy's admiration and love for Frank increased beyond measure, and more than ever he said when occasion arose, "I'll ask my big brother."

The memory of the girl grew dim in his mind. He finished school a year before he was graduated, and, when his college days were over and he was at home again, he was astonished to find the giggly girl grown into a very pretty and vivacious young lady. He felt from her manner that she regarded him as a boy, and she treated him in an elderly sister way that was very trying. He reminded her that he was really the older, by references to the days when they were children and he would not play with her because she was too young, but this failed of the effect he intended.

"Don't be one of those 'I knew you when' persons," she remarked smartly. "You're not old enough to be reminiscient."

"But you were fond of me then," he answered, sighing.

"I was too young to know any better. Anyway, you shouldn't remind one of past follies," the girl replied, laughing away sentiment.

This was the discouraging thing with her. She always laughed when he wanted to be sentimental and recall the past, so that it might help him in the present. It seemed to him the girl was always laughing when they were together, but she looked so bewitching with the dimples twinkling in her cheeks that the boy could only forgive her and fall more deeply in love than ever. She was a will-o'-the-wisp of a girl, and allured and evaded him in a way that worked his complete subjugation.

"I'll ask my big brother and see what he says," was, with him, so common an expression that it became a matter of jest among his companions.

At the same time the girl went away to boarding school, the boy went to college. The girl asked him to write to her. The boy scoffed at the idea and made the girl cry, but he was too young to be moved by tears and would not promise to do what she wanted.

When the boy and girl came home for summer vacation the boy was discovered to have assumed a swaggering air. He was usually to be seen with a huge pipe between his teeth, and he wore a top cap on the back of his head when he did not go bareheaded. The girl did not seem to be greatly impressed by him at this stage of his career, nor did she offer the incense of admiration as she once had done. The boy did not like the change and wondered at her indifference. He wished to discover the reason, and, in order to do this, it was necessary to see the girl very often. He tried to impress her with the tales of his exploits at college. The girl was not at all appreciative of his efforts to be entertaining and declared, loftily, that she did not think much of such performances.

The boy had learned to play the mandolin, and was proud of his accomplishment. He played little tinkly tunes to the girl, sitting on the steps of the veranda of her father's house, while she swung in the hammock that was stretched behind the vines. Some of his college friends came to visit him before the summer was over and they serenaded the girl several times and sang, "Sweet Dreams," "Ladies," and "Farewell, Farewell, My Own True Love," so feelingly that it was really touching.

The girl could not help but be pleased, and she listened in her room, sitting in a giddy heap on the floor, behind the curtains of her window. She would not give any sign to the boys that she heard their vocal offerings at her

ing. For once he did not care. He was determined to have his say and to learn the worst or the best, whichever way it might happen.

"I haven't asked him yet," he said, "but I shall, and I'm going to tell him I am thinking of marrying you."

"Yes?" drawled the girl.
Half frightened by his temerity, he sat looking straight ahead, expecting every moment that he would be annihilated. He seemed surrounded and engulfed in a portentous silence while he sat gazing into space. His attention was aroused by the sound of the screen door behind him, closing softly. He knew what it meant. The girl had made one of her unceremonious departures. It might be days before she would allow him to see her again. She had given the sure signal that another "spell" had come on.

The boy went away as uncertain of his fate as ever. He was hurt and angry by this repulsion and resolved never to see the girl again. As he immediately plunged into preparations for his journey to the west for several days, his occupation helped him to keep his resolve, but when his arrangements were completed and all that remained was for him to start, he decided it would not be courtesy to leave without at least making a call upon the girl to say good-by.

The night he chose was a flower-scented moonlit night in midsummer, a night that was propitious for lovers and tender passages. The boy was filled with love for the girl, but he steeled himself to meet with a cold reception; to say only a formal farewell, if such should be her will. He found her at home and alone. She was on the veranda, standing near a twining honeysuckle vine, which she was apparently engaged in tearing to pieces.

"Oh—you!" she exclaimed, startled when she saw him coming. "I thought you had left us forever."

She was off guard and there was a reproachful tone in her voice that gave the boy courage. He went to her swiftly and caught her in his arms before she could escape him.

"Will you marry me?" he questioned in a now or never manner.

"Did you ask your big brother?" came back in a voice that was muffled because, you know, the girl stayed where the boy had put her.

He bent his head and rested his cheek on her soft hair.

"Unless I'm mistaken," he whispered, holding her closer, "I think we're engaged."

The girl made no denial.—Toledo Blade.

MASQUERADE FOR RICHES.

Romance of an Oklahoma Teacher Involved a Cuban Estate.

On the roll of the Cherokee teachers' institute, held at Tahlequah in 1884, appears the name of J. R. Huertas. J. W. Chandler of this place relates an interesting story of Huertas, says the Vinita (Okla.) correspondence of the Kansas City Star.

The examining board granted Huertas a certificate to teach in the public schools of the Cherokee nation, and he was assigned to a school in the Illinois district, near Fort Gibson. Huertas, apparently about 18 years old, was prepossessing in appearance, but less robust than the average man. He was refined and well educated.

In time Huertas' peculiar manner aroused suspicion, and it was whispered that he was a woman masquerading in man's attire. It was difficult to prosecute an inquiry, as the Cherokees had no jurisdiction at law over a non-citizen. As a final expedient, the commander of the military garrison at Fort Gibson was prevailed upon to arrest Huertas under the Federal law.

The suspicions of the patrons of the district school were well founded. Huertas was a woman. She was held by the military authorities for investigation. The young woman, to obtain her release, wrote at once to her father, who lived in Cuba. The father asked that the girl be cared for until he could reach Fort Gibson. Upon his arrival he offered an explanation that was satisfactory to the military authorities and the young woman was released, returning to her home in Cuba.

Miss Huertas' family was reputed to be one of the most influential in Cuba. A large estate was descending to the first son of a certain line. This estate was in Spain and was to be secured through this young woman as the male heir. Her sex had been carefully concealed from birth, and to guard the secret with greater safety the girl was sent to the United States and educated in a private school. Upon her matriculation she was sent to Indian territory to get a position as a teacher in the Cherokee schools, where she could remain hidden until her majority, at which time the estate would come into her possession.

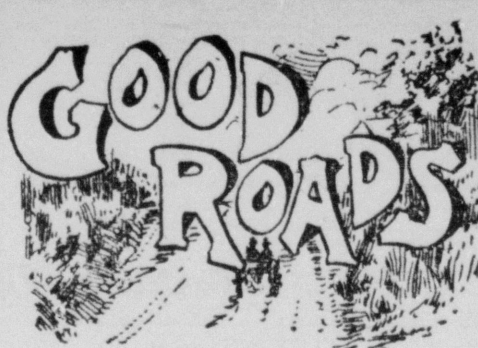
"What the sequel was to this romantic, but true, story," said Mr. Chandler, "I am unable to say. It is possible that the deception was continued."

The Dent in the Can.

The inspector held up the offending milk can.
"There's a dent in this can," he said severely, "that saves you fully a quart of milk. How do you explain it?"
The farmer shook his head.
"That's an accident," he said.

The envious neighbor winked at the inspector.
"I can show you th' ax he dented it with," he chuckled.—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

What has become of that dear, thoughtful and handsomely dressed woman who always wore her hats two seasons?



Revised Methods of Road Building.

There is no subject receiving closer attention from engineers than the question of road-building. There is yet to be found a perfect road or a perfect pavement, but we are learning something every year. A man must keep at it all the time or he will become a back number.

The extensive use of the automobile has made it necessary to change the method of construction of macadam roadways. Many will be surprised to know that these soft rubber-tired vehicles will do many times more damage than the heaviest loaded truck wagon. The slip and suction of the rubber tires tends to loosen the stones upon the wearing surface, and the ordinary macadam road soon gets full of little cups or depressions due to the automobile.

It has also been found that in heavy clay and loam soils the muddy wheels will pick up a small top stone, carry it along and drop it after the wheel has made a few turns; this disturbs the surface and makes it rough.

These troubles are obviated by building the road practically upside down; that is, instead of the old way of putting the large stones on the bottom and the small ones on top, the process is reversed, so that stones 2 1/2 to 3 inches in diameter make up the top layer. These are rolled down firmly into position by the steam roller so that they interlock, and just enough of fine stone screenings are used to fill the spaces between the large stones. While at first the road does not look so smooth and nice as by the old method of construction, it lasts much longer, gives very much less dust, and the cost of maintaining the road is much less, the stone being so large they do not cling to the muddy wheels; and after a year or two of use a road of this construction will be smooth, while one with the small stones at the top is uneven.

The builders of macadam roads will do well to bear this in mind. The Illinois State Highway Engineer was one of the first to adopt this method of construction, and he has demonstrated the value of it.
In the interest of good roads there ought to be a heavier tax upon automobiles and the money used for keeping the roads in repair. There ought also to be a penalty for the use of narrow tires. The ordinary farm wagon should have at least a 3-inch tire. If such tires were in general use, it would be worth hundreds of thousands of dollars a year to every State in the Union. Wide tires make roads, narrow tires destroy them.

LINCOLN AS A BOSS.

When He Wanted Office He Went After It in Manly Fashion.
The idea that Lincoln sat patiently by and waited for office to come to him is utterly opposed to the facts, says the Philadelphia Inquirer. From the time he was 21 years old until his death he was an office seeker, one who yearned for office more than almost any man of his day or this. He repeatedly sought election to the legislature, and never failed to secure it except at the first attempt. He was eager for a seat in Congress, and desired a second term, but retired in favor of a friend who claimed the honor, and who was defeated.

Lincoln wanted a good federal office and refused a poor one that was offered. He wished to be senator from Illinois and also to be governor. It is true that he was magnanimous enough to retire at times when his chances seemed best because of party harmony, but he never ceased to crave office or to work for it in a way which in these days many persons would think undignified.

Lincoln wanted to be president and went so far as to offer to pay a Kansas man handsomely (for those times) to become a delegate in his favor. If Taft, Knox, Fairbanks, Hughes or Cannon should write such a letter now it would be fatal but it was considered good political morals in the days of Lincoln.

How deftly and how strangely Lincoln maneuvered to secure his nomination is well known. He could not have been defeated but he feared he might be, and he used very proper, if unnecessary, methods, which at the present would be considered of the machine order.

When Lincoln wanted anything he went after it in manly fashion. He was no political prude and he knew how things could be accomplished without dishonor. But men who do some of the things, honorable alike in his day and this, which he did, are accused of being bosses and political marplots.

TOWN THAT PASSED AWAY.

Hotel in Oklahoma Which Cost \$50,000 Never Had a Guest.

Standing upon the crown of a high hill in Platt National Park is the Bland Hotel, a magnificent structure, the sole survivor of the town of Sulphur, Okla., which was confiscated by the government when Platt Park was finally defined, says the Kansas City Star. Now that the government owns this building, the question is, what shall be done with it?
When the original segregation of 640

acres was made for a national park at Sulphur practically all of the business section of the town was included. The buildings were appraised by the government and the owners got the money. Then the town was started anew south of the old town site.

J. M. Bayless, of Cassville, Mo., was sent for by the Frisco Railroad and told to build a railroad from the main line of the Frisco at Hickory to Sulphur. He built the road and then the Bland Hotel. This magnificent hotel, with its 120 guest rooms, forty business rooms and an assembly hall that seats 1,000 persons, was, when it was completed, the finest hotel in Indian Territory. But it was never opened.

Just as it was completed the Secretary of the Interior visited Sulphur, discovered other mineral springs south of the Bland Hotel, went back to Washington and got Congress to pass an act in April, 1904, taking more land into the national park, and this new segregation included the Bland Hotel. Just as it was completed a government agent appeared and posted a notice on the doors that the property had been taken over by the government. In May of that year the Indian Territory Bankers' Association was entertained in this hotel, and then its doors were locked.

The hotel company was paid \$50,000 by the government for the building. The building is so located that it cannot be drained without polluting some of the springs in the national park. For that reason it can never be utilized as a hotel where it stands. The government has tried time and again to sell the material and have the building torn down, but has never been offered more than \$12,000 for it, which was refused. So the building stands there vacant, except for the government caretaker.

A movement has been started to have the government turn the building into an Indian museum. If this falls the State may try to buy the building to convert it into a soldiers' home.

HERE'S A DOMESTIC COMEDY.

Son Weds Widow, Father Weds Widow's Daughter.

A curious series of domestic complications has been brought about by the action of a Frenchman who recently married a widow with a grown-up daughter, says the Philadelphia Record. He had not been long married when his father, who was a widower, fell in love with the daughter of his son's wife and led her to the altar. Then the trouble commenced. It is best described in the words of the unfortunate son, whose marriage with the widow was the starting point of the complications.

"When my father took to wife the daughter of my wife," he says, "he became my son-in-law, while my stepdaughter became by stepmother. But matters became worse when my wife presented me with a son, who was thus the son of the mother of my father's wife—that is to say, the brother-in-law of my father and at the same time my uncle, because he was the brother of my stepmother. Thus, my own son becomes my uncle. My father's wife also gave birth to a son, with the consequence that he became at the same time my half-brother and my grandson, because he was the son of my wife's daughter. In short, my wife became my grandmother, for she was the mother of my father's wife, and I am not only the husband of my wife, but I am also her grandson. And as the husband of the grandmother of a person is called the grandfather, it ensues that I have 'become my own grandfather.'"

MODEL VILLAGES.

Excellent Plan Followed by a Mining Settlement.

Consul H. Albert Johnson, in a report from Liege, gives details of coal mining enterprises in Belgium, one of which is planning to establish a model mining village, and has engaged as manager an engineer in charge of a mining plant at Bethune, in France, concerning which the consul writes:

"These French mines employ a force of some 8,000 workmen. They possess 2,000 workmen's dwellings, that are rented to the miners at from \$1.15 to \$1.54 a month. The houses, with gardens attached, are arranged in attractive villages, with broad streets and boulevards. Churches and schools have been built. The water supply, sanitary arrangements and the electric light plant are all of the most modern and up-to-date class.

"A visit to Bethune proved highly satisfactory to the officials of the Limbourg region and has tended to strengthen their determination in building up their new organization to follow as closely as possible the model set by the French mines. Thus, according to the plans, this new mining settlement in the Camplaine will be a most beneficial innovation, and instead of the hitherto insanitary conglomeration of hovels, piled one against the other, without either symmetry or design, the new mining village will present an attractive and orderly collection of neat cottages, grouped on well-laid-out and broad streets, with a plentiful supply of good water and the most advanced system of electric lighting and sanitary appointments."

Unwomanly.

"How was it discovered that the supposed woman was a man masquerading?"

"A detective who was slightly suspicious made an appointment with him and he arrived at the meeting place on time."—Kansas City Times.

The doctors are good fellows, but none of them can make an old man young.

Old Favorites

Barbara Allen.

(English Version.)

In Scarlot Town where I was born,
There was a fair maid dwelling,
And every youth cried, "Well away,"
And her name was Barbara Allen.

All in the merry month of May,
When green buds were a-swellin';
Young Jimmie on his death bed lay,
For the love of Barbara Allen.

He sent his man unto her then,
To the town where she did dwell in;
Saying "you ride to my master,
If your name be Barbara Allen.

"For death is printed on his face,
And over his heart is stealing;
Oh! haste away to comfort him,
Oh! you lonely Barbara Allen."

Slowly, slowly, she rose up,
And slowly she came nigh him;
And all she said when there she came:
"Young man, I think you're a-dying."

"Recollect, recollect, recollect young man,
When I boarded at your tavern;
You drank, you walked with the ladies round,
And you slighted Barbara Allen."

"Oh yes, oh yes, oh yes, oh yes,
When you boarded at my tavern,
I made the health go round and round,
My love to Barbara Allen."

He turned his face unto her then,
With deadly sorrow sighing;
Saying, "Come, pretty maid, and pity me,
For I'm on my death bed lying."

"If you on your death bed lie,
What need the tale you're telling?
No better will you ever be,
For your bonnie Barbara Allen."

As she was cruising over the field,
She heard the death bell knelling;
And every stroke did seem to say,
Unworthy Barbara Allen.

She turned her body round and about,
She spied the corpse a-coming;
"Lay down, lay down the man," she said,
"And let me gaze upon him."

With a sorrowful eye she looked down,
Her cheeks with sorrow swelling;
While her neighbors cried all in a moan,
"Unworthy Barbara Allen."

When he was dead and in his grave,
She was stricken down with sorrow;
"Mother, mother, make my bed,
For I shall die to-morrow."

"Mother, mother, go dig my grave,
And dig it both long and narrow;
Young Jimmie has died for me to-day,
I'll die for him to-morrow."

When she on her death bed lay,
She begged to be buried by him;
And sorrowfully repented of the day,
She ever did deny him.

"Farewell," she said, "ye virgins all,
And shun the fate I fell in;
Henceforth take warning by the fate,
Of cruel Barbara Allen."

Young Jimmie was buried in one church yard,
And Barbara in another,
And out of her grave sprang a rose
And out of his sprang a brier.

They grew and grew to the church top,
Until they could grow no higher,
They locked and tied in a true love knot,
The rosy and the brier.

(Scotch Version.)

It was in and about Martmas time,
When the green leaves wer a-fallin',
That Sir John Graham, in the west country,
Fell in love wi' Barbara Allan.

He sent his man down through the town,
To the place where she was dwelling,
"Oh, haste and come to my master dear,
Gin ye be Barbara Allan."

Oh, slowly, slowly rose she up,
To the place where he was lyin',
And when she drew the curtain by,
"Young man, I think ye're dyin'."

"It's oh, I'm sick, I'm very sick,
And it's a' for Barbara Allan;
Oh, the better, for me ye've never be
Though your heart's blud were a-spillin'."

"Oh, dinna ye mind, young man," she said,
"When ye was in the tavern a-drinkin'
That ye made the healths gae round and round,
And slightit Barbara Allan?"

He turned his face upon the wa'
And death was with him dealin',
"Adieu, adieu, my dear friends a',
And be kind to Barbara Allan."

And slowly, slowly rose she up,
And slowly, slowly left him,
And sighin' said, she could not stay,
Since depth of life had left him.

She hadna gane a mile but twa,
When she heard the deid-bell ringin',
And every fow the deid-bell gied,
It cried, "Woe to Barbara Allan!"

"Oh, mother, mother! mak' my bed,
And mak' it soft and narrow;
Since my love died for me to-day
I'll die for him to-morrow."

Careless.

Two Irishmen, meeting one day, were discussing local news.
"Do you know Jim Skelly?" asked Pat.

"Faith," said Mike, "an' I do."
"Well," said Pat, "he has had his appendix taken away from him."

"Ye don't say so?" said Mike. "Well, it serves him right. He should have had it in his wife's name."—Everybody's Magazine.

A young man is apt to believe that he has friends who would die for him.

EDITORIALS

Opinions of Great Papers on Important Subjects.

CHARACTER OF LABOR HAS IMPROVED.

A PECULIAR and unexpected, though easily comprehensible, result of the "hard times" and "business depression" is reported in the shape of a marked advance in the efficiency of the men who are still employed. Now that jobs are comparatively hard to get, the man who has one does his best, or at least his much better, to convince his employer that he is worth keeping, and his output of labor and amount of production have both notably increased over what they were in the days when discharge was something not at all to be feared and "slogging" was as safe as it was pleasant—pleasant to all except the man who paid the wages, that is.

Roughly stated by one observer, the member of a big contracting firm, sixty new men now do as much as 100 did formerly, with a corresponding reduction in the cost of the work done. This, in many cases, has changed what had seemed to be a losing contract into a profitable one, and has made possible the continuance of operations that otherwise would have had to stop.

Looking deeper into the matter, one gets some new light on the petty reasons so often given in the past as justification of the worker who did not exert himself to his fullest capacity. This, it was said, was for altruistic reasons—in order that there might be work enough to go round and none should be left without employment. Apparently an even stronger argument along these lines could now be made, but, if the facts are as stated, the inclination to make it has departed and in its place has come what, according to old-fashioned people, is the old-fashioned habit of finding the highest self-interest in consideration of the employer's interest.—New York Times.

THE IDLE RICH.

ULIUS CHAMBERS, in the Brooklyn Eagle, tells of a young man in his acquaintance who has reached the age of 30, who has an income from his father of \$100,000 a year, who owns five automobiles, has a standing order with his tailor for three suits of clothes a month, changes his dress three times a day, spends \$10,000 on dowers, and when he took a notion some time ago to make a trip to Spain did not know in what part of the world that country is located, and only knew it was somewhere across the ocean.

The young man said life was a great bore to him, that he has nothing to do, that he never did anything, and Mr. Chambers avers that the young man is intellectually poverty stricken.

Perhaps he might have made a good business man had he been compelled to work. In a professional career he might have climbed to the top of the ladder had there been an incentive to apply himself. Had he been without money he might have become a captain of industry.

an inventor—any one of a thousand things in which he would have benefited the world.

The average young man thinks he is greatly handicapped because he is without means. He builds air castles as to what he would do did he have thousands to do it with. The chances are he is a better man and a better citizen, better to his family, better to the world, because he has no big income. He uses his hands and his brains, he does things, and is of use to mankind, while the idle rich man, as shown in the example cited by Mr. Chambers, is a drone in the world's vast hive, finding life a bore, adding nothing, spending money only for self-gratification and doing nothing for the benefit of humanity.

Two strong arms and the will to use them and the brain to intelligently guide are better capital for the young man than a heritage of mere dollars and cents.—Toledo Blade.

THINGS HAVE CHANGED.

THIRTY years ago one of the old-fashioned steel-wire spring wagons was a luxury. In a funeral procession a mile long you would see perhaps two or three of them. Everybody rode in farm wagons. Twenty years ago a top buggy was a rich man's good fortune, and but few of them were seen.

To-day a top buggy with a rubber tire is as common as a Democrat in Texas. Anybody and everybody has them. A farm wagon in a funeral procession would be a novelty. The upper tens ride in automobiles, and they are fast getting to be common. A newspaper printed yesterday is stale. If a letter is twenty-four hours traveling a thousand miles there is a kick coming. Ten dollars don't last as long as 10 cents did with our grandfathers. We spend more for socks and suspenders than grandfather did for his Sunday clothes, and still we wonder what is the matter with the world that it does not grind out as many rich blessings as it did a century ago.—Buffalo Clipper.

HOPE FOR THE INDIAN.

THAT the red men in these advanced times are developing pride of race must be regarded as a hopeful sign of a prosperous future for a people who were seemingly brought nearly to extermination by the vices and oppression carried to them by the advancing tide of civilization. As seen on some of the reservations, the remnants of formerly powerful tribes appear a sorry lot of listless incompetents, but if sought in the right places many educated and capable Indians can be found who are prosperous as well as self-respecting, notably the civilized tribes in the new State of Oklahoma. It seems a far cry from the naked brave brandishing a tomahawk to the native red American in broadcloth treading the halls of Congress, but already the latter fact is accomplished.—Buffalo Courier.

visits to charitable works, but to the keen sympathy felt for her because of her domestic unhappiness. England knows the trials Alexandra has had to suffer, and overlooks the irritable temper the queen has developed in consequence.

ELECTRICITY IN KHYBER PASS.

Plan Under Way to Utilize Water Power of Afghanistan.

There is a plan for utilizing the tremendous force which lies beyond the Khyber Pass in the wasted waters of Afghanistan, says Charles M. Pepper in Scribner's. It is proposed to supply electricity for lighting the forts and military cantonments scattered over a large territory and also for the stations and yards along the railway lines. The enterprise contemplates the construction of trolley lines spreading out through the dense populations of northern India and an electric railway from Peshwar up the Khyber Pass to the British outpost station there. While I write this article this project is receiving favorable consideration from the British government. In some form within the next few years it will be adopted.

Apologies of the Himalayas and the progress of electricity a query is raised regarding Tibet. Is the roof of the world less susceptible to this progress than Kashmir, which may be called the eaves?

The answer may be given that the conditions are not the same, for Kashmir is habitable by a large number of people, in altitudes ranging from 2,500 to 10,000 feet, while Tibet at 14,000 to 20,000 feet could not sustain a large population. Yet should the ultimate outcome of the British political mission to Lhasa with its military accompaniment be the prospecting of the Himalayas for gold, and discoveries of that precious metal be made, the water power would be utilized as in the Kolar gold fields of Mysore.

The influence of the electrical element in one of its primary forms already is seen. During the British invasion the "lineman" was with the advance guard of the troops, and communication with the rear was kept up by telephone and telegraph apparatus. To-day remote recesses of the Chumbi valley in Tibet are in communication with the world's centers—London, New York, Hongkong—for the messages are transmitted to Darjeeling, the Indian gateway to the Tibetan passes, retelegraphed to Calcutta or Bombay and then cabled to their destination.

Too Loud.

"Surely you don't despise him simply because he's a self-made man?"

"No. I merely regret that when he made his voice he didn't pitch it in a lower key."—The Catholic Standard and Times.

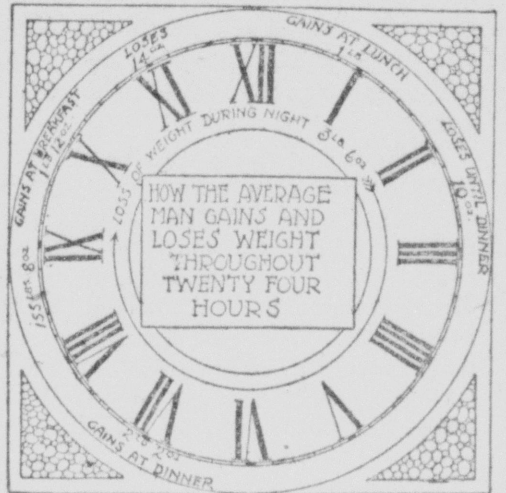
IS AN AVOIRDUPOIS CLOCK.

Diagram Shows How Weight of Normal Man Fluctuates.

Every person's weight varies, not merely from day to day, but from hour to hour, and, indeed, from minute to minute, and dinner or any other meal increases it. Except when we are eating or drinking, we are always losing weight more or less rapidly, provided we are in health. If a man is sure he is below his standard he may perhaps be justifiably alarmed, because loss of weight beyond that which takes place in normal circumstances is a sure indication of disease. Any ailment, even what is called "a common cold," tells speedily and markedly on bodily weight. The variations which take place under normal conditions are regular, depending as they do in the one direction on food and drink, and in the other on exertion and natural loss.

As a result of experiments made with scientific precision, it is now possible to say how far such variations go in the case of the average healthy man engaged in ordinary work.

At 9 a.m., before breakfast, he weighs say, 155 pounds 8 ounces; an hour later, after breakfast, he has gained 1 pound 12 ounces, but by noon he loses



14 ounces of this, only immediately to makes it up and to add 2 ounces by lunch, which brings his weight to 157 pounds 6 ounces. Then, again, the full begins, and slowly continues till dinner time, then the chief meal of the day puts on 2 pounds 2 ounces, fetching him up to his maximum weight. He is at his lightest just before breakfast and at his heaviest immediately after dinner.

There is a big drop during the night. It amounts on the average to 3 pounds 6 ounces, but the loss varies from 2 to 4 pounds, according to idleness and the season of the year. In making deductions from the result of the experiments touching variations in weight allowance must, of course, be made for special exertion, whether bodily or mental.

That mental strain quickly tells on the frame has been established in connection with examinations. Comparative tests show that students in the high classes, where the effect is necessarily greatest, lose several pounds more than those in the lower classes. The loss of weight due to physical exertion is sometimes a little surprising even to those who have devoted attention to the matter.

Considerable variation in bodily weight may therefore take place in exceptional circumstances and yet portend nothing that need cause the slightest alarm. It is only when certain limits—limits which in any case can be discovered by a few experiments—are passed that the abnormal is indicated.—Boston Herald.

TO THE SOUTH POLE BY AUTO.

Dr. Charcot Will Make First Part of the Trip in His New Ship.

Pourquoi Pas? is the name of Dr. Charcot's new exploring ship which will start with his party for the Antarctic in July. He sees no reason why the stanch vessel, specially built for polar exploration, should not lead him to more discoveries than he made on board the less efficient vessel Francais, which carried him safely through the ice and enabled him to map all the seaward coasts of the chain of islands extending along the shores of Graham land for over 100 miles. Why should he not do more when in command of a far better ship? So his new ship has been named Pourquoi Pas? or in English, Why Not?

But he plans to penetrate much farther into the unknown than his ship can carry him. The fact is interesting that though Dr. Charcot is one of the most scientific of polar explorers no one holds more enthusiastically than he to the belief that the automobile will carry explorers to or far toward the south pole.

He will put his faith to the test in the coming season of Antarctic travel; and in La Montagne, the monthly magazine of the French Alpine club, he tells why he pins his faith to the automobile. He describes the vast plain of nearly level glacier ice whose northern front is Ross' Barrier ice wall.

On its northern edge this ice plain connects the two lands of Victoria and Edward VII, which are 400 miles apart. From its northern edge Scott traveled south on this ice for nearly 500 miles, and there he saw its flat fissures stretching south as far as he could see. For all we know it may extend to the pole itself.

This same flat ice, between Victoria and Edward VII lands, which will be the route of Shackleton in his quest of the south pole, is many hundreds of miles from the west coast of Graham land, where the French explorer will make his headquarters. Is there reason to expect that it extends so far to the east that Dr. Charcot can utilize it for his own automobiles? Charcot says there is abundant evi-

dence that these flat ice plateaus, stationery upon the sea surface, practically cover the whole area of the Antarctic in the latitudes where they have been found near Victoria Land. From these plateaus along come the great tabular icebergs that are characteristic of the south polar regions.

Driven by the winds and currents they are encountered far north of the Antarctic circle. It is impossible to conceive that the Ross Barrier ice is the only source of these thousands of bergs.

There must be other ice plateaus fronted by similar walls from which the icebergs break off. He has seen ice of this very formation near Graham land and has no doubt that he will find the fixed ice not far from his winter quarters and that it will supply an ideal route to the south.

The explorer does not minimize the dangers that deep snow and low temperature may offer, but all the obstacles that can be named do not shake his faith that the problem of the Antarctic is to be solved by automobiles. He believes that over the ice he will be able to travel toward the south at the rate of from twenty to thirty miles a day.

If he reaches land on this southern journey he has no idea that he will be able to use his automobiles over the rough land ice; but he will have found new land at any rate, and this is one of the main purposes of Antarctic exploration.

JUST LIKE A WOMAN!

Asked the Question that Was Near-est to Her Heart.

Seeking to know how best to interest her in my conversation, I hid me to the wise man, who spoke and said: "Speak thou of many things. So long as she ejaculates, the subject thou must change; but when she asks a question, then will you know the topic that is nearest to her heart."

Whereupon I returned unto the maiden and lifted my voice most tune-fully into speech.

"I was talking to a friend of mine as I came along the street," remarked I unto her. "He is a writer of books and has seen the strangest sights and scenes."

She turned to me the face of lunacy, but nothing said.

"He has traveled in distant lands, has sailed the seas and triumphed over the mountain tops. He has braved the snows of Alaska and the triple sun of the Amazon. India has been his sump-ting ground, and over China he has widely roamed."

"Just to think," she cried.

"He has studied the picture galleries of the whole wide world—London, Vienna, Paris, Florence; he knows them all from vestibule to roof—column, base and architrave."

"The idea!" she cried.

"He has slept in the house where Dickens was born and has paid his pilgrimage to the room where the great Thackeray breathed his last. He has sat at the table whereon Balzac wrote the Comedie, and Kipling and he are the most particular friends."

"You don't say!" she cried.

"He was a war correspondent and made a record in the Boer war. At Port Arthur he ran the blockades both by land and sea, and twice was left for dead upon the field."

"Gracious!" she cried.

"Before that he was a dramatic critic, and the boldest actor trembled at the words he might say. He knew the stars that twinkled in the firmament and all the minor constellations on the broad and great white way."

"Fancy!" she cried.

"He has hunted the tiger in India and the elephant in Africa. He has tracked the lion to its lair and the leopard to its den."

"You don't say!"

Whereat I paused, breathless and discomfited, for never an interrogation had she made, and vainly did I endeavor my mind for the topic that was nearest to her heart. But as I was about to make retreat, lo! she raised her face and queried:

"Is he married?"—New York Evening Sun.

How Our Army Is Formed.

The average citizen, it is safe to say, has a very hazy idea concerning the size and constitution of the United States army. A writer in Harper's Weekly gives some interesting facts bearing upon this matter. The government dreams of an army numbering 70,000 men. The present strength is 57,000. Of the theoretical 70,000 soldiers the 15 regiments of cavalry, which never lack their full complement, comprise nearly 14,000 officers and men, the six regiments of field artillery, 5,500; the coast artillery corps close upon 20,000; the engineers, 2,000, and the remainder consists of the staff corps, Indian scouts and a small number of native soldiers in Porto Rico and the Philippines. The total number of commissioned officers amounts to about 3,500.

Police Dogs Do Good Work.

Commissioner Bingham declares that the New York police dogs are a success. In a talk before a Workingman's Club in the metropolis the other evening he said: "Since the dogs have been patrolling a certain section in Brooklyn the number of burglaries in that section has dropped from 10 in a month to two in the first month that the dogs were there, and now to none."

Her Rival.

"Jennie loves Jack Sulzsch, but she's afraid he loves somebody else more."

"She's right, too."

"Indeed! Who is it?"

"Jack Sulzsch."—Philadelphia Press.

FACTS IN TABLOID FORM.

Australia's only beast of prey is the dingo, or wild dog.

London uses 50,000 tons of sugar annually for jam-making.

In Australia there are nearly 247,000 more men than women.

For every ton of gold in circulation there are fifteen tons of silver.

The total wages paid to textile workers in Germany increased from \$82,118,000 in 1886 to \$122,570,000 in 1905.

Much as it rains in England, there still prevails an indisposition on the part of both men and women to wear rubber overshoes.

Great attention is being given in Bohemia to the building of mountain dams not only to provide water-power but to lessen the damages from floods.

Madam (to the nursemaid, who has just brought home her four children from a walk)—Dear me, Anna, how changed the children look since I last saw them! Are you quite sure they are the right ones?—Fliegende Blaetter.

Alzen is the name given to a new metal, which is composed of two parts of aluminum and one part of zinc. It is said to equal cast iron in strength, but is much more elastic. Alzen is superior because it does not rust and takes a high polish.

Out of the 105 counties which the State of Kansas has within its domains at least fifty have no paupers. One-half of the county poor farms are empty, save for the keeper, who draws his salary and waits for patronage.—Kansas City Journal.

In 1790 the population of Baltimore was only 13,503; it was fifty years, or in 1840, before Baltimore had climbed up into the 100,000 class; she could first count half a million in 1900; and to-day the official records disclose a population of 680,810.

Lecturing before the Institution of Electrical Engineers, at London, Sir William Prosser said that the proposal to make the metric system compulsory seemed scarcely within the range of practical politics at present, for the Anglo-Saxon race of manufacturing engineers were nearly all opposed to it.

In Old Lyme, Connecticut, is one of the celebrated Franklin milestones which in 1776 saw Washington pass into Lyme on his way from Cambridge after the British had evacuated Boston. Franklin measured the miles by a machine of his own invention, attached to his chaise, the ancestor of our cyclometer.

"It is always a delight to tour with Eddie Foy," says an actor. "Once in the town of Keokuk, Iowa, Foy and I went into a barber's to get shaved. When the barber got through with him Foy applied his handkerchief to his face and said: 'Young man, you have missed your vocation. You ought to be an oyster opener.'"

Tamarind seeds are to be reckoned among the fairly nutritious plant products that have been reported to provide food during periods of famine in India, says Nature. The pulp of the fruit is an esteemed ingredient of certain condiments. The kernels of the seeds when freed from the skin and roasted furnish a not unwholesome flour suitable for mixing with cereals to make small cakes.

At a meeting of the London Zoological Society the secretary pointed out that the young giraffes have relatively much shorter necks than their parents; the neck in the former being not longer than the fore-legs, which it largely exceeds in length in the latter. This, of course, is only what one should naturally expect to occur, but it, nevertheless, serves to bring the giraffe one step nearer the okapi.

Mexican lands in a virgin state, suitable for the growing of sugar cane, and situated in the tropical portions of the country—that is, in the States of Vera Cruz, Chiapas and Tabasco—range in price from \$1 to \$3 gold an acre. In the Tampico section, State of Tamaulipas, one finds such lands higher in price, the influx of Americans thereto having had the effect of increasing the value of property.

An Egyptian mining center—probably worked as early as 2500 B. C.—was in the eastern desert, between the Red Sea and the Nile. The lately discovered remains described by C. J. Alford include small irregular stone huts, arranged in groups of two or three to towns large enough for 1,000 men. The ancient workings are buried in sand. The only vestige of mining appliances are elliptical rubbing stones for coarse crushing and quartz mills for reducing the rock to fine powder, ready for washing out the gold.

Scotland possesses several railway anomalies, of which probably the most notable is that of the stations of Mal-laig and Kyle, of Lochalsh, which, though only twenty miles apart in a straight line, are separated by no less than 360 miles of rail by the shortest route, viz., Crianlarich, Balquidder, Perth and Inverness. Yet another Scotch incongruity is that the nearest railway station to the town of Port Ellen, on the island of Islay, if we except the small local line at Campbeltown, is Ballycastle, in Ireland.—London Globe.

If, when he coughs, a young man is able to make a noise like an elephant's roar, he considers himself no longer a child.

A boy's idea of liberty is to eat the cake, and ask his mother afterwards if he may have it.



QUEEN ALEXANDRA OF ENGLAND

beautifully situated on the Christiania fiord.

There the royal sisters forget their troubles, and lead the life of two girls on a summer holiday. They go for long walks, unaccompanied; they play billiards; they study their art collections and paint. Alexandra, particularly, is a very fair artist, and her water color work ranks high among amateurs. Alexandra likes to photograph, and at Bygdø she has a huge collection of her press-the-button work.

Alexandra is very popular among the English, due not only to her constant

ENGLAND'S NEGLECTED QUEEN.

Element of Pathos Sheds Somber Light on Her Declining Years.

An element of pathos sheds a somber light on the declining years of England's queen. Neglected by the king, whom even her youthful beauty failed to hold in unflinching allegiance, she dwells among the splendors of royalty, but with an aching and desolate heart. The effect of her unhappy life is daily becoming more apparent in an irritability that inspires dismay within the palace and causes comment outside.

The king goes traveling on the continent several times a year—and nearly always without the queen. He is always the center of a brilliant group he most cultivates. The lure of pleasure is as strong as ever. The queen enters little into his thoughts; less into his life. In London the queen lives her pitiful, embittered life. Discontented, growing deaf and more irritable every day, she has ended her career as the youngest old lady of Europe.

With the aid of cosmetics and a wig King Edward's 63-year-old consort has fought Father Time successfully for years. Now these weapons are no longer able to conceal from her subjects the fact that Alexandra has stepped over the borderland and is at last an old woman.

Since Edward mounted the throne Alexandra has been leading a secluded life. Edward sees as little of her as possible. He travels about England and the continent, leaving her alone at home, to while away, as best she can, the tedium of being a queen with nothing to do and with no home companionship. She kills time by opening charity bazaars, visiting hospitals, and going to the theater. She is an inveterate playgoer and sometimes attends three or four performances a week.

Usually she is accompanied by one of her two only intimates, her daughter, Princess Victoria, and her sister, the dowager empress of Russia. The three are close chums and are inseparable. There is a common bond among them, for the dowager empress and Alexandra have not led happy married lives, and the Princess Victoria is 40 years old and never has married.

When with her daughter or sister Alexandra has no difficulty in overcoming her deafness. They carry an American instrument for transmitting sound that is easily concealed, and acts when two persons are in contact. Alexandra, by linking arms with Princess Victoria or the dowager empress, can hear distinctly. With other people she cannot link arms and she consequently feels her infirmity keenly. At home a wire arranged round a table supplies the necessary contact for conversation. The queen, with one of the instruments

MAGIC

The best sweeping compound on earth for floors, carpets, rugs, linoleums, etc. No Dust, less Labor.

Sold by
Leroy Miller
Book Store.

CLEANER

THE REPUBLICAN

JAY C. SMITH { Editors and Publishers
EDW. A. REMY }

Entered at the Seymour, Indiana Postoffice
as Second-class Matter.

DAILY

One Year.....\$5.00
Six Months.....2.50
Three Months.....1.25
One Month......45
One Week......10

WEEKLY

One Year in Advance.....\$1.00

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 12, 1908.

THE panic of 1893, which continued during the four years of the last Democrat administration of the federal government, subsided promptly when President McKinley took office. Can the voter agree to assist history in repeating itself by electing the Democrats to power this year and precipitate a paralysis of the body politic?

THERE never was a better time to do some cleaning up about the city than right now. The citizens should all see that their places are in good sanitary condition for the summer and the city through its officers should look about and see if it should not do some things on its own account.

THE New York Senate yesterday passed the anti-racing bills, and they have been signed by Gov. Hughes. Senator Foelker, of Brooklyn, who left a sick bed, cast the deciding vote, and the extraordinary session of the Legislature, which began on May 11 at the call of Gov. Hughes, adjourned without day. This is a victory for the ex-governor and for the good citizenship of New York. In due time the race track gambler will have no place to ply his trade and the sooner the better.

IN a recent circular the National Prosperity Association, of St. Louis, speaks the truth when it says:

"There is nothing fundamentally wrong with the business situation. The financial clouds have rolled by. The crop prospects,—that basis of all things for all of us,—are exceptionally good. We believe we can get back to normal conditions quickly, if we will. We do not see why we should wait for the closing months of 1908, or for the spring of 1909. We have passed the low level. The commercial sun is shining. This is the business May Day. The time for this movement is ripe now. It was not ripe before."

Squirrel Law.

Whoever shoots or destroys, or pursues for the purpose of shooting or destroying, or has in his possession any wild squirrel, from the first day of November of any year to the first of July of the succeeding year, shall, on conviction, be fined \$10 for each squirrel so shot, destroyed, pursued or had in his possession.

Bad Symptoms.

The woman who has periodical headaches, backache, sees imaginary dark spots or specks floating or dancing before her eyes, has a gnawing distress or heavy full feeling in stomach, faint spells, dragging-down feeling in lower abdominal or pelvic region, easily startled or excited, irregular or painful periods, with or without pelvic catarrh, is suffering from weaknesses and derangements that should have early attention. Not all of above symptoms are likely to be present in any case at one time.

Neglected or badly treated and such cases often run into maladies which demand the surgeon's knife if they do not result fatally.

No medicine extant has such a long and numerous record of cures in such cases as Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription. No medicine has such a strong professional endorsement of each of its several ingredients—worth more than any number of ordinary non-professional testimonials. The very best ingredients known to medical science for the cure of woman's peculiar ailments enter into its composition. No alcohol, harmful, or habit-forming drug is to be found in the list of its ingredients printed on each bottle wrapper and attested under oath.

In any condition of the female system, Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription can do only good—never harm. Its whole effect is to strengthen, invigorate and regulate the whole female system and especially the pelvic organs. When these are deranged in function or affected by disease, the stomach and other organs of digestion become sympathetically deranged, the nerves are weakened, and a long list of bad, unpleasant symptoms follow. Too much must not be expected of this "Favorite Prescription." It will not perform miracles; will not cure tumors—no medicine will. It will often prevent them, if taken in time, and thus the operating table and the surgeon's knife may be avoided.

Women suffering from diseases of long standing, are invited to consult by letter, free. All correspondence is held strictly private and sacredly confidential. Address: World's Dispensary Medical Association, Dr. R. V. Pierce, Pres., Buffalo, N. Y. Dr. Pierce's Medical Advisor (1000 pages) is sent free on receipt of 21 one-cent stamps for paper-covered, or 31 stamps for cloth-bound copy. Address as above.

Pennsylvania LINES Chicago Excursions

June 12 to 16 inclusive.

Ask agents for details

BATTLE NOT OVER

Though Taft Apparently Has
the Delegates, the "Allies"
Are In to Stay.

IT'S A FIGHT TO THE FINISH

Right Down to the End of the Voting
the Other Candidates Will Be
Found Waging Battle.

Man Who Drafted the Platform Mod-
estly Says It Is the Best That
Ever Happened.

Chicago, June 12.—The situation around the hotels today is but little more active than yesterday, no entire delegation being as yet upon the ground. The most important arrival of the day was that of Wade H. Ellis, attorney general of Ohio, who brought with him a draft of the platform. He refused to discuss its provisions, but asserted that in his opinion it would "be the best platform that any political party has sanctioned in recent years."

A number of Pennsylvania delegates have arrived and announce that Senator Knox is in the fight to the finish and the bigger the fight the brighter they believe his chances will be. R. H. Stevenson of Ohio, who opened the Foraker headquarters, made a similar announcement in behalf of the Ohio senator, asserting that he would not under any circumstances withdraw before the end of the voting.

It is possible that a hard fight will result in the meeting of the resolutions committee over the opposing planks which will be presented by representatives of the American Federation of Labor and the National Association of Manufacturers. It has already been announced that a conference of labor leaders is to be held for the purpose of demanding that the platform contain a plank declaring against or at least greatly modifying the use of the injunction in labor disputes. James W. VanCleave of St. Louis, president of the National Association of Manufacturers, anticipated the labor conference by issuing a formal statement in which he bitterly attacked the position which the union men are expected to assume. He declared that anything approaching an advocacy of class legislation should be avoided by the Republican party, and asserted that the union labor leaders who have been mentioned in connection with the coming conference, and he named Samuel Gompers in particular, are members of the Democratic party and should not be recognized by the Chicago convention.

"Let them take their doctrine to Denver," he said in his statement. "They will not support the Chicago ticket, no matter who may be nominated."

Another statement issued during the day emanated from Congressman Wm. B. McKinley, manager of the Cannon campaign, who was moved to speech by the results of the contests before the national committee. He advocated a new reapportionment of delegates to national conventions along the lines of the suggestion made by the "allies" several days ago. His statement said:

"The practice of permitting a score of men in each of the states to run the party simply to control Southern patronage is wrong. The apparent determination of the national committee to seat nearly 200 delegates from states which furnish no electoral vote for the Republican party and which even refuse to put up candidates for congress where conditions seem to make their election possible, brings the necessity of restricting the representation of the South to the front as never before."

STILL PILING THEM UP

Taft Now Has More Than Required
Number of Delegates.

Chicago, June 12.—The Republican national committee has reached Texas in the alphabetical list of states, while deciding contests for seats on the temporary roll-call of the convention.

The work yesterday settled cases involving two delegations at large and twenty-one districts, a total of fifty delegates. Of these Taft is certain to have forty-nine and may possibly have fifty. The uncertain delegate halls from the Eighth district of Tennessee, and it is not positively known how he will vote. He belonged, however, to the Oliver faction in that state, the majority of whom were instructed for Taft. When the committee adjourned for the day, counting the number secured by Taft as fifty, his managers claimed a total number of delegates on the temporary roll-call actually instructed and not including delegates for Taft either by endorsement or declaration, to be 554. According to estimates made by the allies, the number is 539, this estimate being based on the latest figures issued by the "allies."

The work of the committee yesterday excited much less interest than that of any previous session. The visitors, who were numerous on former occasions, were for the most part absent, as a rule only such people visited the Coliseum, where the committee is sitting, as had business to transact.

The South Carolina contests were the first called, they being from the First and Fifth districts. Both of these were given to Taft after short hearings.

The hearing of the contests from Tennessee occupied by far the greater part of the day, each side being allowed two hours for presentation of evidence and arguments. The fight here grew out of a factional struggle over local issues in Tennessee, all of the Hale element being instructed for Taft and the majority of their opponents, who were dubbed the Oliver delegates, being also for Taft. The result was that the Taft men were seated in all but the Eighth district, where the delegation was divided, at the earnest request of National Committeeman Brownlow, who asked that it be done in order to give the Republicans of that district an improved chance of defeating the present Democratic congressman. The splitting of the delegation, however, is not likely to make any difference to Taft, inasmuch as none of the Oliver delegates were instructed for anybody else and the greater number of them had been directed to vote for him.

The hearing of these cases produced the only picturesque scenes of the day. Jesse M. Littleton, counsel for the Oliver delegates, asserted that the Hale men came into the hall armed, and displayed a huge hatchet with which he said the lives of the Oliver men had been threatened.

Kewell Sanders, chairman of the state central committee, supplied a counter irritant to the Littleton hatchet exhibition by telling in his argument of the desperate fight which the Hale men were compelled to make before they were allowed in the hall, and of how a big colored man was about to chop him with an Oliver hatchet before some of the Hale men put the negro suddenly into a state of coma. His account of the struggle in the convention hall was received by the committee with much interest.

The hearing of the Texas cases came next and in these the contests over the seats of the delegates-at-large and from eight districts were consolidated, and after a brief hearing the delegates from the faction headed by Cecil A. Lyon, the present national committeeman from that state, were seated.

The reorganized Republicans, also contested in every one of these districts, were completely defeated, not receiving a single delegate. After this decision the committee adjourned until today. The delegates seated from Texas are not instructed, but Committeeman Lyon, who directs affairs generally, asserted that there is no doubt that their votes will be cast for Taft.

It is the earnest desire of the committee to finish its work by tonight, and in order to facilitate this, it has been decided that the remaining contests from Texas are to be consolidated, as will also be those from Virginia.

MET DEATH IN TRUNK

To Escape School, Children Hid Them-
selves and Lid Closed Down.

Fall River, Mass., June 12.—After a long search last night, the bodies of Joseph and Andre Beaudry, eight and five years old, respectively, were found locked in a trunk in which the children are supposed to have hidden themselves in order to escape going to school. The trunk has a spring lock. The medical examiner decided that their deaths were due to suffocation. The interior of the trunk and the clothing and bodies of the children gave evidence of the struggles which the little ones had made to escape before death finally overtook them.

Joseph and Andre were the sons of Mr. and Mrs. Henry Beaudry, who work in the mills, and the little ones were left in care of their older brother Wilfred, who was supposed to get them ready for school. Wilfred is eleven years old. He says that he thought Joseph and Andre had started for school when he left the house to attend school himself, and he knew nothing about their disappearance until he returned home last night.

TERSE TELEGRAMS

Harmony characterized the Kentucky Democratic state convention, held at Lexington.

John S. Leach, the new public printer, has formally taken charge of the government printing office.

Charles B. Jefferson, the oldest son of the late Joseph Jefferson, the actor, is seriously ill at New York.

The executive committee of the National Congress of Mothers has decided to hold the next congress at New Orleans in February, 1909.

William Davis Ely, the oldest alumnus of Yale university and a member of the class of 1836, is dead at his home at Providence, R. I.

The Kaw-Missouri flood, which has been exceeded in height only twice since the country was settled, is falling more rapidly than it rose.

Liberian envoys are endeavoring to get the support of the American government in maintaining the status quo of the Liberian boundary line.

In language that cannot be mistaken the president has notified the Panama government that elections in that republic must be conducted fairly.

The Virginia state Democratic convention selected delegates to the national convention at Denver, instructed to vote for William J. Bryan.

The Cincinnati Volks Freund, a Cincinnati German daily newspaper, after more than half a century's existence, has suspended publication through the insolvency court.

Russell's Grocery

—FOR—

New Green Beans,
New Cabbage,
Lettuce, Radishes,
Kale Greens, Mixed Greens,
New Onions,
Cucumbers,
Tomatoes, Asparagus,
Choice Eating Apples,
Pineapples, Oranges,
Bananas, Strawberries,
Bottled Jersey Milk.

TELEPHONE NUMBER 354.

Summer Bargains

Summer Dress Goods, White and other Fancy Waistings, Fancy Belts, Many Novelties in Neckwear, Fancy Black and Tan Hose, Silks, Muslins, Veiling and other articles of Ladies ware. Also Hand Bags, a line of Merry Widow Novelties including Bows, Belts, Etc.

For The Gents

Collars, Work Shirts, Dress Shirts, Overalls and other articles.

A Good Line

Of Rugs, Carpets, Linoleum, Towels, Table Linen, Lace Curtains, Draperies and Notions.

W. H. Reynolds

22 S. Chestnut St., Seymour, Ind.

W. A. Carter & Son,

New Perfection Blue
Flame Oil Stove

Lawn Mowers

We recently added a machine for sharpening lawn mowers. It does the work accurately and we guarantee all of our work.



A WOMAN OF BEAUTY AND ELEGANCE

is the one who doesn't allow defective teeth to mar her beauty or her appearance of refinement. A woman who would be attractive and possess the charm of elegance has her teeth regularly attended by a first class dentist, who can remedy all defects by crown or bridge work, and everything pertaining to scientific surgical dentistry, at

Dr. B. S. Shinness

AIR DOME TONIGHT

Emerson and Van Horn
In their Big Novelty Comedy Sketch

Dan Roby
The Noted Black-faced Comedian

Entire Change of Program

Advertise in The REPUBLICAN. It PAYS

Matchless Styles of Men's Outing Trousers

Over 30 patterns to select from in light checks, stripes and solid colors, made peg-top with belt straps, side buckles and deep roll bottoms and they are certain to be very popular this summer.

\$1.50 to \$5.00

THE HUB

POPULAR OUTFITTERS

STATIONERY

Largest line of good Box Paper ever shown in Seymour at T. R. Carter's.

WANT ADVERTISING

BERDON—Barber wants your business. m20d-1f

FOR SALE—Clover hay. See Henry Hodapp, or Hodapp Hominy Co. je-9d-1f

FOR RENT—Three nice office rooms above EuDaly's barber shop. j13d

FOR RENT—Eight room house. Good location. J. L. Blair, corner Second and Poplar. m25d-1f

SALESMAN WANTED—Sell retail trade, \$75 to \$175 per month and expenses or commission. Experience unnecessary. Hermingsen Cigar Co., Toledo, O. jel7d

Weather Indications.

Fair tonight, possibly followed by showers Saturday. Rising temperature.

Constipation with all its manifestations of a disturbed liver and indigestion yields quickly to **Sanol**. It only costs 35 cents to find out the great curative powers in the Sanol Remedies. Take nothing else from the druggist. Remember it is **Sanol** you want. 35c and \$1.00 per bottle at the drug store.

Frank H. Abele made a business trip to Crothersville this morning.

Pennsylvania LINES Indianapolis Excursion

Next Sunday
FOR
German Lutheran
Orphan Home
Celebration

\$1.10 round trip from Seymour.
Special train leaves 8:13 a. m. Returning leaves Indianapolis 7:15 p. m.

June Days

Are the more enjoyable when your toilet outfit includes the best of everything that is good—the best talcums, toilet waters, bath and toilet powders, perfumed sea salt, soaps, perfumes, nail polishes, tooth, hand and nail brushes, etc. It pays to use the best. We have all the popular kinds, that means the best kinds.

Cox Pharmacy,
Phone 100.

PERSONAL.

Mrs. L. B. Hill is visiting her aunt at Sardinia.

Charles Nolting went west this morning on No. 7.

Dr. A. May, of Crothersville, was here this morning.

Jay C. Smith made a business trip to Indianapolis today.

Mrs. Kelso went east this morning on the nine o'clock train.

Robert L. Moseley made a business trip to Jonesville this morning.

P. G. Kluge, of Crothersville, was in this city Thursday evening.

St. Clair Davis, of Columbus, transacted business here today.

Mrs. J. L. Spear and daughter, of Bedford, are visiting friends here.

Mrs. J. B. Pellens, of Fort Wayne, is here visiting Mrs. N. M. Carlson.

L. A. Hornaday, of Kurtz, was in this city a short time this morning.

William Bower, lumberman from Kurtz, was in this city this morning. John Keyman and others, from Salem, drove here Thursday afternoon.

Otis Hays, of near Pleasant Grove, was in this city a short time this morning.

H. T. Bennett returned home on No. 4 this morning from a business trip west of here.

Attorney J. A. Cox came up from Crothersville this morning and went to Brownstown.

Mrs. Ida McKain, of Freetown, was the guest of her mother, Mrs. S. Z. Cross, yesterday.

Mrs. J. S. Cross and children, of Chrisney, are visiting Mrs. S. Z. Cross in Woodstock.

D. C. Plummer and wife came up from Vallonia and Mrs. Plummer went on to Indianapolis.

Senator Carl E. Wood was a north-bound passenger this morning on the early Pennsylvania train.

Mrs. J. W. Stockton, of Indianapolis, is visiting her father, J. T. Barnes and her brother, S. A. Barnes.

Mr. and Mrs. Thos. A. Ackley, of Washington, are here the guests of Mr. and Mrs. N. M. Carlson.

Mrs. O. H. Montgomery was a passenger to Indianapolis this morning over the Pennsylvania line.

Miss Lenore Stanfield returned last evening from Elmira, N. Y. where she has been a student in college.

Rev. Harley Jackson, of Seymour, was here today the guest of his brother, Elza Jackson.—Bedford Democrat.

James Jones, of Greenville, Ill. was in city this morning to see his brother, L. W. Jones, and went east on the B. & O. S-W.

W. P. Rider, H. R. Rider and L. Donahue, of Crothersville, were in this city Thursday evening and remained here over night.

Mrs. Louis Vernia and daughter, Miss Susan, of New Albany were in this city Thursday and spent the day with Mrs. Mary Jackson and Mrs. Catharine Vernia.

Miss Ellen Kilborn, of Cedar Rapids, Ia., a college friend of Miss Hannah Mills, arrived in this city Wednesday evening and will be the guest of Miss Mills for several days.

Rev. Harley Jackson went to Memphis this afternoon to confer with the Christian church board about the dedication of their new church Sunday. Mr. Jackson is to make the dedicatory address.

Mrs. Joseph Hammerly arrived in this city Tuesday evening from Waco, Tex. on a visit with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. John Hunterman and family, of 217 E. Brown street. Mrs. Hammerly expects to remain here for several weeks.

Miss Eva Love arrived home last evening from Minneapolis, Minnesota, where she has held a good position in the public schools the past two years. She will spend the summer with her parents, Moses N. Love and wife, and next fall will return to Minneapolis to resume her school work.

Chas. B. Rogers, of Vinita, Oklahoma, and C. E. Holdeman, of Muskogee, Oklahoma, were in the city this morning and made the REPUBLICAN a pleasant call. Mr. Rogers formerly lived at Shoals but for five years has practiced law in Oklahoma. Mr. Holdeman is a real estate agent.

Monroe Vorhes and daughter Miss Jennie Vorhes of Blue Ash, Hamilton county, O. arrived in this city Wednesday to visit Mr. Vorhes' nephew and niece, Mr. Samuel V. Harding and Mrs. J. H. Davis and other relatives. Mr. Vorhes is eighty four years of age though he looks several years younger. They reside about twelve miles from Cincinnati.

James F. Tumley, traveling salesman for the Ahlbrand Carriage Company in the state of Kentucky was in this city Thursday. Mr. Tumley has already made arrangements for a residence here on S. Chestnut street and will move here with his June bride during the month of July. There will be several other June brides on the south side to report within the next eighteen days.

THE INDIANA DELEGATION

Hoosierdom's "Thirty" Will Organize for Action Monday Morning.

Indianapolis, June 12.—A meeting of the Indiana delegates to the Republican national convention has been called for next Monday morning at 10 o'clock. At that time the Indiana member of the national committee will be elected and one delegate will be chosen to represent Indiana on each of the following committees: Resolutions, credentials, rules and order of business, committee to notify the presidential candidate, and committee to notify the vice presidential candidate. A chairman of the delegation also will be elected. Following is the slate, as far as it is made up: National committeeman, Harry S. New; chairman of the delegation, Senator Hemenway; member of the resolutions committee, Senator Beveridge; member of the credentials committee, Joseph B. Kealing; member of the committee to notify the presidential candidate, George Ade. The only possible exchange in this program may be an exchange of places whereby Senator Beveridge will become chairman of the delegation and Senator Hemenway the member of the resolutions committee. As senior senator Mr. Beveridge will be given his choice of places. Whether he would prefer to appear at the head of the delegation and act as its spokesman, or help to draft the platform is not known definitely. It is conceded that George Ade will prove a very acceptable adornment as a member of the committee to notify the presidential candidate of his nomination. These occasions are usually very ceremonious, and Ade can throw in a joke now and then to enliven the proceedings. There is no opposition to the re-election of Harry New as national committeeman. The slating of Joseph B. Kealing for a place on the credentials committee means he is determined to carry the contests to the floor of the convention. There will be two reports of the credentials committee. The minority report which Mr. Kealing says he will sign even if he has to do so alone, will be a protest against the decision of contests by the national committee.

A report by State Statistician Stubbs shows that the volume of business, civil and criminal, in the courts of Indiana in 1907 was greater than in 1906. The number of civil cases filed in 1907 is 28,755; criminal cases, 8,579. There were fewer cases of violation of the liquor laws in 1907 than in 1906 and fewer convictions on that charge. There were 2,224 cases in 1907 for violation of the liquor laws and 891 convictions. The greatest number of arrests in 1907 in the felony class were on the charges of assault and battery, with intent, grand larceny, petit larceny, burglary, forgery and embezzlement. The greatest number of arrests for ordinary misdemeanor were on charges of assault and battery, gambling, trespass and violation of the liquor laws. There were 459 arrests for gambling and 1,791 for violation of the liquor laws. The greatest number of white women were arrested on charges of grand or petit larceny. More colored women were arrested on charges of larceny and theft than anything else.

Senator Albert J. Beveridge, Mayor Charles A. Bookwalter and Congressman Jesse Overstreet left here last night for Chicago to attend the Republican national convention. Senator Hemenway asked the members of the Indiana delegation to reach Chicago by tonight to be present at a reception to be tendered them by the Hamilton club. Mayor Bookwalter is a delegate from this district. He is chairman of the committee on arrangements for the Indiana delegates, who will open their

headquarters at the Auditorium Annex, Chicago, Monday morning. Senator Beveridge will remain at Chicago until after the convention, when he will return to Washington. It is understood that he expects to spend the summer in Maine and Massachusetts and that he will not return to Indianapolis until Sept. 1, when the campaign will be opened.

The directors of the Reading company reorganized by re-electing the old officers. A registered mail pouch which was in transit from Los Angeles to New York is missing. Mrs. Owen Jones Wister, mother of Owen Wister, the novelist, is dead at her home in Philadelphia. Leonard Vernon Howe, 1909, of Minneapolis, has been elected captain of the Yale track team for next year. Vice President Fairbanks was re-nominated alumni trustee of Ohio Wesleyan university by the board of trustees. The Chicago wheat market completely reversed its tone Wednesday and closed weak after showing decided strength early in the day.

Deafness Cannot be Cured

by local applications, as they cannot reach the diseased portion of the ear. There is only one way to cure deafness, and that is by constitutional remedies. Deafness is caused by an inflamed condition of the mucous lining of the Eustachian tube. When this tube is inflamed you have a rumbling sound or imperfect hearing, and when it is entirely closed, deafness is the result, and unless the inflammation can be taken out and this tube restored to its normal condition, hearing will be destroyed forever; nine cases out of ten are caused by Catarrh which is nothing but an inflamed condition of the mucous surfaces.

We will give one hundred dollars for any case of deafness caused by catarrh that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure. Send for circulars free. F. J. CHENEY & Co., Toledo Ohio. Sold by all druggists, 75c. Take Hall's Family Pills for constipation.



Very few men have use for a vest these hot days. We find the most attractive suits in our store just now are those composed of Coats and Pants. We have them in all of the finest fabrics and newest shades. They make the coolest clothes that a man can wear and look well. \$5.00, 7.50, 10.00 to 18.00 is the price.

THOMAS Clothing Co.

SEYMOUR DRY GOODS Co.

104 South Chestnut Street.

June the Month for Dainty Requisites.

Parasols, Tan, Blue, Brown and White, in Pongee, Silk and Wash Fabrics, Embroidered and Silk borders.

White Wash Belts with Metal and Pearl Buckles at 10c to 25c.

Washable Taffeta Ribbon, all shades and widths at the very lowest prices.

Ladies dainty Hemstitched and Scalloped Embroidered Handkerchiefs, 5c to 75c.

White Gloves, Lisle and Silk, Popular Styles in Long and Short Lengths.

Fancy Belts, Buckles and Pins, Stock and Tie Pins, Combs and Fancy Barrettes.

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SEYMOUR, INDIANA.

If Anna Gould did really propose to the duke he might have kept still about it.

The average man's wife could say "I told you so" lots oftener than she does.

It appears that even the Japanese are capable of making mistakes in handling their war ships.

The girl who doesn't go to the extreme in hats may some day become a merry widow, with a large wad of life insurance.

When it reaches the point of coming down off his perch at the psychological moment, the sultan of Turkey is a world beater.

Baseball is becoming popular in Germany. This may make it necessary for the people of the Fatherland to give up stein for the pop-bottle.

"Frequently a man gets his start in life on the race track," asserts Senator Grady, of New York. More frequently, though, his friends can see his finish.

When it can be avoided, people of moderate means should keep away from the divorce courts. They are a luxury that only the rich can afford.

Who would have predicted ten years ago that in 1908 horseracing would be practically wiped out and that saloons would be fighting for their existence?

Southern lumbermen are talking of a \$300,000,000 pine combine. We thought the pine forests were destroyed, but perhaps we were barking up the wrong tree.

It was said of another great Englishman that he was lowered to the peerage, hence it will not be original if it is said concerning John Morley, however true it may be.

An Ohio scientist claims that he has discovered a way to make rubber from skimmed milk; but a large number of people would like it better if somebody would discover how to make rubber on Mexican rubber plantations.

A Memphis lawyer secured a judgment for \$507 against a girl who had filted him, the amount representing the value of jewelry he gave her during the courting. This appears to be the first legal recognition of leap year.

A French physician claims to have photographed the soul of his wife eighty hours after her death. He explains that the picture shows a nebulous globe. This being the case, the wearing of corsets cannot have any effect on the soul.

The fly transmits typhoid through its feet. It can carry thousands of bacilli on each foot, and if it lights on food and the food is eaten disease is apt to follow. The fly does not wipe his feet, and there is no use in trying to train him to do so. The only resource is to get rid of him entirely. All careful housekeepers have their windows and doors screened, but this is valuable largely as a matter of comfort; it does not go to the root of the trouble. The flies infest butcher shops and grocery stores, and we shall never be immune until we attack the fly as an enemy of society.

The view that China is to be a tender to Japan may be put aside. Instead, friction will grow yearly. The two nations dislike each other. They are naturally repellent. In a military and naval sense China is still weak by the side of Japan. But as the national spirit of the Chinese empire grows, as its national spirit increases, as it develops peaceful means of making the power of its people felt in trade and commerce, China is certain to repeat the experience of its many-centured history and show itself more powerful than apparently more active, vigorous and enterprising. In the end China has always won in history. It is not strange her statesmen now look to ultimate triumph in Manchuria and in international disputes.

Sundry divorce suits and remarriage propositions that take up space in the papers just now illustrate that it makes less difference how much money a man leaves behind him than in what hands he leaves it. To leave abounding means in foolish hands is failure. To leave wise children in the world is success, and if they can be left in a position of fiscal advantage, so much the better. To found a good family, or give good human stock a lift and put it in a position of enlarged opportunity and increased power, is a work that is legitimately attractive. But it is the human stuff that is important. What every country needs is families that will breed true to high standards, and give superior individuals to the service of the world. We have such families, that generation after generation turn out high-class men and women. Every progressive country has, and must have, such families. Whether at a given time they are rich or not is a matter of secondary importance. If the human material is strong and good, money in sufficient quantity will come to it first or last. If the human stock is inferior, immoral or ill trained,

money dumped upon it will merely advertise its inferiority.

In the great immigration problem the main question, concerning requirements for admission, can never be satisfactorily answered, and no one can tell what the effect of immigration will be on our future national life. But on one point all are agreed—that everything should be done to make the immigrant's passage and reception as comfortable as possible. Years ago Dickens protested against the moral and physical conditions of the steerage. The worst abuses have been corrected by law and in the course of the general improvement of steamship service. The requirements of the new law, which is to go into effect the first of next January, fixing the amount of deck room and space between decks allowed for each passenger, have been met in advance in most of the ocean liners. Notable improvements also have been made in the care of immigrants after they land. At Ellis Island, the great immigration station in New York, a new dining-room was opened recently, which is clean, light and cheerful. The kitchen is a model institution. There are pleasant sleeping rooms, tiled and painted white; and the newcomer is introduced to clean lavatories with the amenities of towels and soap, and has a perfect lodging for the night. Humane hospitality does not stop with material comforts. Officials are there to tell the laborer what part of the country most needs his services, to help him find his friends, to see that unprotected women are put in safe hands, to effect communication between the immigrant and the volunteer societies that are waiting to assist him and start him right in the New World. The Italian meets the agent of the bureau which his government maintains in New York. The man of other races finds that Americans from home have formed philanthropic organizations to welcome and guide him. The immigration station is necessarily a sad place; doubt, anxiety and grief are in the air. But much is being done by an efficient government and a generous people to make the reception-room of the nation a hospitable, encouraging place.

PICTURE POSTCARD CRAZE.

In New York City alone 100,000 a day are handled by the postoffice. Four or five years ago all the facts about the picture postcard industry could have been related in a few words. In fact, so far as the United States was concerned, there was practically no story to tell. There may have been one hundred shops in the entire country where persons in search of picture postcards could find a small stock from which to make a selection. Originating in Europe, these cards had met with little favor, except on the continent, where they found a somewhat ready sale as inexpensive souvenirs, and this had been the condition of affairs for many years. Suddenly, however, the tide turned, and, where manufacturers had hitherto been unable to dispose of their stock, they now found it impossible to supply the demand—an imperative cry for picture postcards coming from every part of the world, from Asia and Africa, as well as from America.

Millions upon millions of them are mailed during the year in this country. In New York city alone the postoffice handles no less than 100,000 of these cards every day, and it is the same story elsewhere—in Chicago, San Francisco, New Orleans, Buffalo, and in all the large cities. Moreover it is not in the United States alone that these conditions exist. In Europe, too, all the postal services are actually inundated with postcards. It is officially stated that no less than 500 million passed through the British postoffice during 1906.

These are stupendous figures, but—this is the point at which the imagination balks! We can read the numerals, but we cannot comprehend them. Just think of it! One hundred thousand postcards a day—enough, in a year, to lay picture side down, to extend from New York city to a point somewhere between Salt Lake City and the Pacific coast. Five hundred million—so many that one might make a belt of postcards extending completely around the earth at the equator without using more than two-thirds of them.

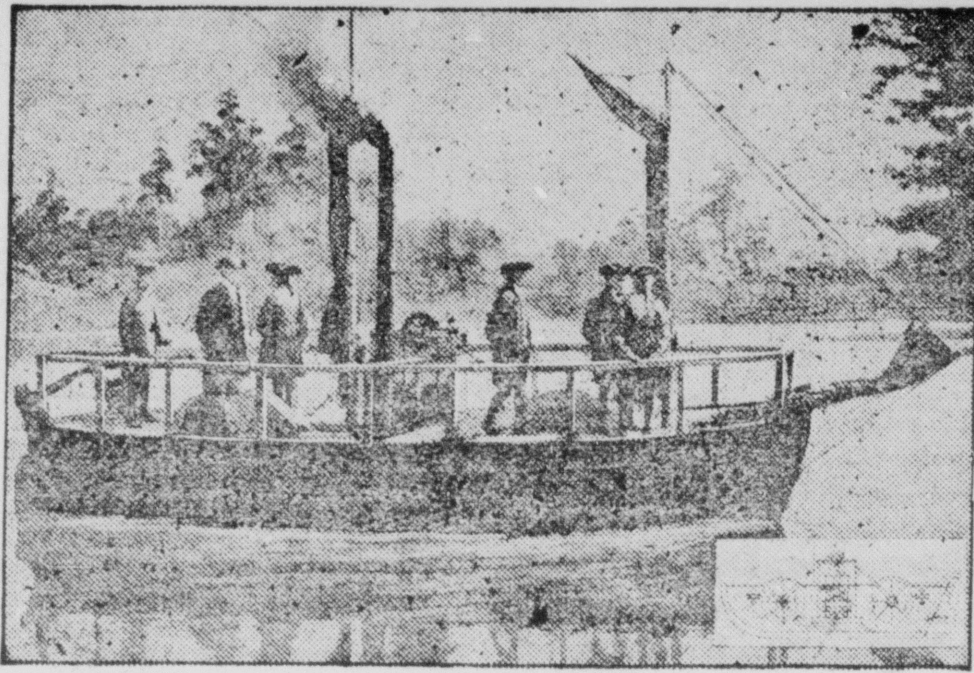
Electric Light Bulbs.

It has been remarked that the effective life of incandescent electric lamps is much longer with clear than with ground glass bulbs. E. P. Hyde explains this fact as follows: A thin deposit of carbon is formed on the interior surface of the bulbs, and this absorbs a certain portion of the radiation from the filament. When the glass is clear the light passes straight through, suffering a definite loss from the carbon film. When the glass is frosted the light undergoes many reflections in the interior of the bulb from the innumerable facets, and at each reflection it loses something on account of the obstructing film. The consequence is that the total amount of loss is much greater with ground glass than with clear glass. Mr. Hyde's experiments show that the filament lasts as long in the one kind of bulb as in the other.—Youth's Companion.

A man can waver from the truth as much as he likes, in bestowing compliments; but, when he criticizes, a great fuss is made if he deviates from the truth in the least.

A woman is a bride as long as her husband takes her along to a show.

AN ANCIENT STEAMBOAT.



CRAFT OPERATED IN 1788 HAD TWO PADDLES AND A DOUBLE HULL.

The engine for this boat was built in 1788 by William Symington for Patrick Miller. It was placed on the deck of a double-hulled pleasure boat, and the boiler was put on the other deck. The boat ran on Dalswinton Loch at the rate of five miles an hour. The engine had two vertical open-topped cylinders with pistons, connected by two chains, with a drum turning in opposite directions alternately. Chains from the central drums turned two pulleys attached to the horizontal paddle shafts, with ratchet teeth round their inner flanges, and these drove the paddle wheel continuously in one direction.—Illustrated London News.

Book News The Reviews.

Amelle Rives is expected to publish a novel soon. Amelle Rives is the Princess Troubetzkoy, and at present is living in Virginia.

S. R. Crockett has written another novel, to which he has given the not particularly effective title of "The Bloom of the Heather."

What is believed to be a manuscript from Luther's own hand has been found in the library of a Russian collector of rare books. It is a volume of Biblical studies written in Latin, with a few notes in German on the last page.

Countess Leo Tolstoy has written a book about her husband, and it is soon to be published in many different languages. She calls this biography—for that is what it really is—"My Relations with Tolstoy and His Work as a Writer." She has always been her husband's literary adviser and helper—and a strange life she must have had with that very erratic and thoroughly unreasonable man of talent.

Arthur Stringer, whose new novel of adventure, "The Under Groove," is about to be dramatized, confesses that he was once young and foolish enough to write a farce and take it to a busy Broadway manager whom he knew in a social way. After a fortnight of suspense the young author looked up the busy manager, only to have the manuscript returned to him. "I've read this play of yours, old man," explained the manager, "and I find that unless it's punctuated by frequent and prolonged applause it's going to run forty minutes short, and after going through three acts of yours I don't see where that punctuation is going to come from."

After a year of secrecy, during which some pretty wild guesses have been made as to who was the author of "As the Hagard Ordains: Journal of a Russian Prisoner's Wife in Japan" (Holt), it is at last revealed that she is Miss Eliza Ruhamah Siddmore, a resident of Washington, a prominent member of the National Geographical Society, author of a number of standard books, including some on Alaska, "Jinrikisha Days in Japan," "Westward to the Far East," "China, the Long-Lived Empire," "Winter India," etc. Of course Miss Siddmore was in Japan during the war, but her book is obviously based on fact, and the illustrations are from actual people.

"The Golden Ladder," Margaret Potter's new novel, was written, the author says, to portray the gold hunger that is gripping the life of the modern American and his wife. In her preface Mrs. Potter has written: "Before the Juggernaut of his desire the American man has flung to destruction all that humanity holds most dear: home, wife, children, health, honest dealing, integrity, cultivation—nay, one might almost say intelligence itself (so warped has his vision become!)—for these things, heaped on one side against gold alone, have, on his scales, flown aloft like feathers!" The author then adds her inviting dedication—"To the Wives of American Business Men." It is almost inviting to add that "The Golden Ladder" from start to finish is keyed to a pitch of excitement.

NEW YORK'S ARCHITECTURE.

All sorts from Purest Greek and Gothic to Ananias Renaissance.

No city in the world has greater variety of architecture than New York, which condition has come about principally in the last quarter of a century, says the New York Herald. Before that there was much more uniformity, of a bad type, exhibited principally in the almost unending rows of dwellings, with brownstone veneering fronts, all looking as though the city had but one architect and he without many ideas.

Since then there has been variety enough, gathered from all of the world and from every known school and from some unknown, with little that is pure and with a great deal that is badly mixed and formed from all sorts of combinations. Some of the

best has come out of the renaissance, with the city hall a fine example of the Italian, which in its purity and simplicity stands as a monument worthy of careful study.

Then, as an example of modified Italian renaissance, we have the Produce Exchange, with a towering campanile of pleasing lines and proportions. This campanile effect has been exaggerated in the Singer building, with a tower that reaches 621 feet above the street level, and in the more recent and not completed Metropolitan Life building, which will reach 658 feet above the sidewalk.

Between the older city hall and the newest Metropolitan tower we have all sorts of architecture, Greek, Roman, Gothic, Italian, Tudor, renaissance and modern French, with indefinite combinations and modifications and much that defies classification, not forgetting the Ananias, shown in all directions where material is represented as being what it is not. We find this Ananias architecture in brick buildings, with a thin veneering to give them the appearance of solid stone, as exemplified in thousands of dwellings and in such structures as the Grand Central Station. On every hand we find iron painted to represent stone, particularly noticeable in many facade and cornices, and in some of the finest hotels and public buildings there are shapely, massive columns of iron painted to represent marble or other stone worked out with the chisel of a skilled artisan.

In this varied architecture we find all sorts of material from many portions of the world, even brick from Holland—that is, in old structures—and in many cases used over and over again in newer buildings. We find granite from New England; marble from several sections, particularly Vermont; Caenstone from France; Nova Scotia and Milwaukee stone, brick from Philadelphia, brownstone from New York and neighboring States, and so on through the entire list of all points where building material is produced, including wood from every place where timber grows.

For a good example of Greek Doric we have the treasury building, in Wall street; and the only example of Italian Gothic is the Jefferson market red brick and sandstone court and prison, at 6th avenue and West 10th street. In the new custom house we have the beautiful French renaissance, in firm Maine granite, some of the stones weighing fifty-four tons. Here the beautiful high columns are composite. In the old custom house the columns are noble Ionic.

Most of our Gothic is found in the churches, St. Patrick's Roman Catholic Cathedral being a fine example. Corinthian columns are to be seen in numerous prominent buildings and the Italian, French and Tudor ideas are carried out with more or less pleasing effect in many of the homes that have been built within the last fifteen years.

Novel Road Marker.

It is very annoying to have grocers' wagons and other vehicles spilling the lawn by cutting off the corners of the drive, and many people use white-washed stones at intervals to warn drivers not to come too close to the grass. However, these are not pleasing objects. A novel plan published by a gentleman in Lawrence, N. Y., is worth considering, says the New York Herald. Three or four places were planned together in such a way as to have a private drive, and it became necessary to have something that would indicate by night where the road was that led to this gentleman's house. To save the expense of a lamppost and artificial light he planted a white birch tree, which is fairly conspicuous on the darkest nights, and serves all practical purposes as well as a more expensive and less beautiful light.

All the Difference.

At first sight it seems brutally unjust that a man should be fined 5 shillings because a policeman overheard you saying: "Bless you, my love; I've found you out at last."

The damning point was that he was saying it to a lamppost!—Sketchy Bits.

Nearly every man has a heavy bass voice when he snores.

THE PIAZZA GIRL.

Dean Was Converted to Wisdom of Higher Education for Girls.

"There have been six girls in the office this morning," the dean remarked, glancing keenly at the gray-eyed girl before him, "who have said that they were willing to do anything to earn a little money."

The gray-eyed girl did not flinch. "But I am ready to do anything," she answered, with a smile that emphasized the significant word.

The dean turned to his desk and rummaged in one of the pigeonholes.

"There are several ladies on the campus who are in need of some one to sweep their walks every day and wash the piazzas once or twice a week. Are you willing to do that? Of course it will not bring you in much, but it is all I have to offer at present."

"I shall be glad to do it," the girl replied. "May I have their addresses? Thank you very much."

The dean, leaning back in his chair, watched his visitor as she crossed the campus. Six other girls had refused the work that morning. "But it remains to be seen whether she does it, after all," he said to himself.

She did do it; every morning for nine days he passed her on his before-breakfast constitutional. She always spoke brightly, with no apparent consciousness of broom or mop.

"Means what she says, gives honest work, no false pride," the dean thought with satisfaction. Then suddenly the piazzas had a relapse; when, two weeks later he met her, he asked about it.

"Oh," she explained, "I'm doing typewriting for Prof. Sumner. He asked me if I could do it as well as I could sweep walks, and I told him I could. It is fascinating work—copying the notes of his experiments."

"I've no doubt," the dean declared, "that you intend to perform experiments of your own some day."

"I'm going to try," she laughed. When he reached that point in his favorite study, the old professor always stopped.

"And did she?" somebody was sure to ask.

"No," he fumed, "she went and married a young upstart of an instructor. She swept his piazza for a while, till he made a reputation, and she copied his notes, and I've no doubt did half his work—he always said so."

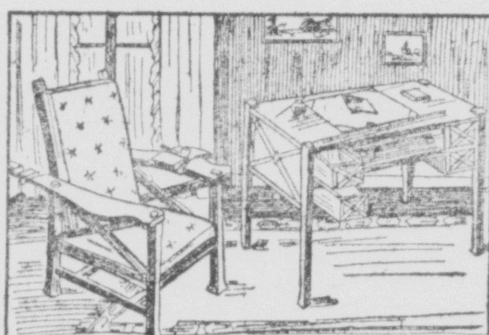
"It seems a pity," the sympathetic listener, lured on so far, would probably begin, only to be vehemently interrupted.

"Pity? Where's the pity? What's a pity? She helped a man do his work in the world, and brought up three sons, any one of whom would have washed piazza floors cheerfully to get an education. One is building bridges out West, one is helping build brains in the East, the third is still in college. I'd like to know how a woman could put her education to better use."

Then he would smile and look out across the campus, with its group of girls.

"I used to doubt the wisdom of higher education for girls. The girl who washed piazzas converted me," he would finish.—Youth's Companion.

LIVING ROOM FURNITURE.



The furniture shown in the living room sketched is a good example of taste and comfort, says Beatrice Carey. Designs of both the table and chair are practical, but artistic, and are on Mission lines. Furniture of this character may be had in various stained woods, or in mahogany or oak. Especially attractive for the summer cottage is furniture of this class stained a dull green (bog oak), a tint which is very effective with gay-colored chintzes and other summer fittings. This chair is most comfortable with its adjustable back and broad arms, suitable for holding books and sundry other small articles. The cushion covers are more satisfactory if made detachable so they may be readily cleaned. Fresh, clean covers always lend a chair a delightful air of coolness.

The writing table illustrated is a new and very useful, as well as gracefully simple, model. It may be used from either side, and with its double drawers is most capacious, though light in appearance. The simple, graceful lines of this new style in furniture, as well as its portability, makes it most attractive and useful.

Conscientious.

The customs of military service require officers to visit the kitchen during cooking hours to see that the soldiers' food is properly prepared. One old colonel, who let it be pretty generally known that his orders must be obeyed without question or explanation, once stopped two soldiers who were carrying a soup kettle out of a kitchen.

"Here, you," he growled, "give me a taste of that."

One of the soldiers ran and fetched a ladle and gave the colonel the desired taste. The colonel spat and spluttered.

"Good heavens, man! You don't call that stuff soup, do you?"

"No, sir," replied the soldier meekly, "it's dishwasher we was emptyin', sir."

—Everybody's Magazine.

Everyone suffers wrongs for which there is no remedy.

NO ASSISTANCE NEEDED.

Young Mrs. Atwood Knew How to Manage Her Maid.

"So you're going to leave your maid in the flat while you and your husband are away," said Mrs. Atwood, in a rather disapproving tone, as she watched her young neighbor, Mrs. Farrar, pack her trunk. "Do you think it's quite safe?"

"I'm sure no one will molest Sallie in this big, well-guarded apartment house."

"I wasn't thinking of her safety. But a girl is very liable to be idle and lazy while the mistress is absent."

"We shall be gone only a week, and I have planned a lot of work for her to do." Mrs. Farrar was leaning over the trunk, so that the smile on her bright face was concealed from her caller.

"If you'd care to have me, I'll run over every day to see how she gets along."

"Thank you, I think it won't be necessary for you to take so much trouble." The air of finality in Mrs. Farrar's tone prevented Mrs. Atwood's protesting that she would not mind the trouble, so she merely said, "Well, as our windows are on the court opposite, I can keep my eye on Sallie a good deal."

"Yes, I suppose you can," replied Mrs. Farrar, laughing. Her neighbor inwardly commented that she was a frivolous young person to have the care of a home and husband.

On the day of her return, before Mrs. Farrar had removed her traveling wraps, Mrs. Atwood called.

"Well," she said, "I think it was a mistake for you to leave your girl here without any supervision. She hasn't done a useful thing since you left."

"She told me that she had carried out my instructions."

"I've watched her every day through the windows, and as far as I could see, she hasn't done anything but read and embroider, and, judging from the amount of fruit and vegetables that's been delivered, she's been living pretty high."

Mrs. Farrar went to the dining room and called, "Sallie, come here, please!"

"Did you keep your promise, Sallie," she asked, when the maid appeared, "to cook yourself at least two good meals every day, and to eat plenty of fruit and vegetables which agree with you so well?"

"Yes'm," answered the bewildered Sallie.

"Did you mark the half dozen towels with an embroidered initial, as I taught you?"

"Yes'm."

"Did you learn the parts of the Bible that I marked?"

"Yes'm."

"Can you say them for us now? I should like to have you."

It was an ordeal for shy Sallie to recite before Mrs. Atwood, but no effort was too great for her to make to please Mrs. Farrar, so with a trembling voice, that grew stronger as she spoke, she repeated the Twenty-third and Ninety-first Psalms and the Beatitudes.

"Thank you, Sallie; I see you have done everything I asked of you. You may go."

"Well, I declare," said Mrs. Atwood, rising to leave, "you certainly have a new way of managing a girl!"

"I find it very successful," Mrs. Farrar replied, sweetly, as she saw her guest to the door.—Youth's Companion

"He's Got It."

Among college undergraduates, where slangy and picturesque expressions always are up with and often ahead of the times, "He's got it," is the very latest. If a man has "got it" he is distinctly all right; his fellow students have put on him the seal of their unqualified approval; they have bestowed on him the highest praise they can bestow. There is about him an indefinite something, morally and mentally, that makes him all right—a square, clean, capable, likable chap.

As is the case with most slang, the genesis of "He's got it," is hard to trace. It will be seen, however, that the mysterious, intangible "it" is pregnant with meaning. The expression first came into note last fall, when the papers told of the prayer made by Tad Jones, the Yale quarterback, on the morning of the Harvard-Yale football game. "Fellows," said Jones at the Yale dinner after the game, "when I got up this morning something was wrong. I didn't have it. So I went to my room and knelt down and prayed, and when I arose I knew that I had it." Yale won the game.

With Jones something was missing—confidence regarding the outcome of the game, clear judgment or some condition of mental preparedness—the missing "it." Since then the expression has come to be more general in meaning. A fellow may try hard and mean well, but if there is something lacking in his ability to accomplish things he "hasn't got it."

Where the Poet Erred.

Tess—Mad at him? Why, he wrote a lovely poem to her.

Jess—Yes, but she never read it. When she saw the title of it she tore the whole thing up in a fit of anger. You see, he called it "Lines on Mabel's Face."

When a friend is in trouble, don't annoy him by asking if there is anything you can do; think up something appropriate, and do it.

When a man is lying on his death-bed, his friends never comfort him by telling him that he was the best dancer in town.

For boys and girls

A REVOLT.

The numbers Two, Naught, One Three, Four
And Seven, Nine, Six, Five, Eight
Last night upon the schoolroom floor

Engaged in hot debate;
And each, regardless, tired to show
The rest too high were, he too low,
And claimed the cause had to be net-
tled

That thus his station had been settled
"I'd like to see," said waspish Three,
"How Six is twice as big as me!"
"And I would just inquire," snapped

Two,
"Why I am not as big as you?"
Look here! Although I'm on my knees,
I'm quite as tall, sir, if you please?"

Said Eight: "And why should I not count
As much as Nine does in amount?
He has but one loop, I declare,
And I have two. It isn't fair!"

"That's so," agreed Six, with a frown;
"Who turned him up and turned me down?"
And now behold Eight, Nine and Six
Exchanging words as cross as sticks,
And Naught refused to be thus named,
But in a petty rage exclaimed:

"Though I am Naught, you other chaps
Have often noticed it, perhaps,
That when they glimpse me at your side
Ten times your worth is multiplied!"
And higher still the hubbub swelled
As every number there rebelled
Against those arrogant old mentors,
The first arithmetic inventors;

And each would far outrank the other,
And none would listen to his brother;
And Naught declined to yield to One,
And Six and Nine to Eight.
But witness all the mischief done
On little Jamie's slate!—Washington Star.

A PROOMSTICK TOURNAMENT.

How would you like to be a knight
and joust at tournaments and win a
wreath for bravery and valor as did
the knights of olden days? If you
have ever read of the champions of
King Arthur's Round Table, the idea
is likely to please you. At any rate,
you may learn a new sport and have
no end of fun at it as well as amus-
ing a lot of your girl friends, who act
the part of spectators. It is very lit-
tle trouble, too, and you will have no
difficulty in getting all your boy
friends to join in with a will.

The sport is called "A Broomstick
Tournament," and, as in all tourna-
ments, you must have a "field" for the
knights to battle on, a pavilion for
the ladies to sit in, and "colors" for
each fair dame: bits of ribbon of dif-
ferent shades known as "favors." Give
one of these to each girl as she ar-
rives and takes her seat in the "pa-
villion," which may be a row of boxes
at one end of the "field," or, in
everyday language, your backyard.

The knights must be small boys,
for the war horses are to be boys
too, large enough to carry on their
shoulders the doughty warriors who
compete. Each knight wears, instead
of the iron armor of olden days, a
baseball mask, and his lance is a
broom. The horses may wear masks,
too, if you can scrape together four
of these valuable properties, but it is
not a necessity.

When the fair dames are seated,
awaiting the contest, the knights
stand in a row before them and as-
sault. Then each girl selects a knight
and bestows upon him her colors, her
bit of ribbon which he intends to
carry to victory. Then a blast on a
trumpet (any tin horn you may have)
gives the signal for the contest to
begin.

The knights joust in pairs. The
first two enter the lists put on their
armor (the baseball masks), and are
ready for the fray. There is an umpire,
who has absolute charge of the con-
test. He runs beneath the top strap
of each knight's mask the ribbon
which was given him. This ribbon
must not be tied in place, but is left
with both ends loose, so that it may
be very easily brushed away.

Now the knights mount their charg-
ers, the umpire gives the word and
the fray is on.

The charges rush toward each other,
the knights sitting with their lances
in rest. As they come together each
knight tries to brush away his
foe's ribbon, and as soon as a ribbon
is displaced the umpire calls a halt
and gives the ribbon to the victor, who
presents it to the girl who decorated
him with her colors. Of course the
victor is the knight who displaces his
opponent's ribbon.

It is not fair to swing a broom-
stick lance in a side blow. Every-
thing must be done by a straight,
steady push from the front. If a
knight loses his seat he is vanquish-
ed. If he tries to strike a blow with
his broomstick he loses by a foul.

After the first pair has joust-
ed the second pair goes at it and then
the third pair, and so on. The unde-
feated knights meet each other until
there is only one left. He is the win-
ner of the tourney, and the girl who
got the most ribbons presented by
her knight is the Queen of Beauty.

You will find that a broomstick
tournament is no end of fun, and that
there is no danger whatever of one's
getting hurt. It requires a good deal
of skill to brush away another knight's

ribbon while keeping your own from
a similar fate, and the spectators will
be highly entertained by the lively
spectacle.

MORJORIE VICTORY.

"Uncle Howard," asked Marjorie,
looking up from the book she was
reading, "what is a coincidence?"

"Let me see," replied Uncle How-
ard, trying to think how to make
a simple definition. "When two
things happen at the same time that
have nothing to do with each other,
but seem to have a great deal
to do with each other, we call it a
coincidence."

Seeing that Marjorie still looked
puzzled, he started to explain
further, when a telephone message
called him away. As he took down his
hat in the hall, however, he paused
long enough to say, "I'll look out for a
first-rate coincidence to show you,
Marjorie, and then you'll understand
better."

The next day happened to be Fri-
day, and because there was no one
to drive Marjorie to school, and be-
cause she was not able to walk so
far, she was obliged to remain at
home.

Mama and Uncle Howard were very
sorry, and they all thought of the
two shining gold pieces in Marjorie's
bank that meant two whole years
without an absence, and of the third
that was to have joined them so
soon, for Great-aunt Morton, who lived
in the big house on the hill, had
laughingly told Marjorie the very
first day she went to school that she
should have a five dollar gold piece
at the end of each year that she was
neither absent nor tardy.

But the gold piece was as nothing
compared with the broken record,
and Marjorie sobbed aloud for a few
minutes; then, like the brave little
girl that she was, she dried her tears,
got out her paint box, and began
coloring up some sunbonnet babies
for the other children.

When she went to school on Mon-
day morning everybody was talking
about the fire that had occurred the
day before, and to her relief nobody
said anything to her about her ab-
sence. She said to herself that she
just could not have stood it, if any-
body had.

Two weeks later the monthly report
cards were given out. Marjorie re-
ceived hers with a sad heart, as she
thought of the broken record. She
did not even open the envelope until
Gertrude Harris had turned off on her
own street and she was alone.

But as she glanced over the card,
something within her gave a great
leap. Could she believe her own
eyes? There were no marks in the
absence column! The teacher must
have made a mistake.

Mama and Uncle Howard looked the
card over, and said they were glad
Marjorie had gone from "G" to "G
plus" in her reading, but neither of
them thought of the omission.

Then came a great temptation to
Marjorie. If she should say nothing
about the mistake the record would
remain as it was, and the teacher
and pupils would forget by next year,
and Great-aunt Morton need never
know. So the report card was re-
turned to the teacher without any-
thing being said.

All the next week Marjorie strug-
gled with the temptation. She seem-
ed unlike herself.

Friday came again, the last day of
school. Marjorie could stand it no
longer. Summoning all her courage,
she came back into the schoolroom
at recess, after the others were all
out, and sobbed out her story to her
teacher.

"So you thought I made a mistake,
did you?" asked the teacher. "I'm
so glad you told me because I can
assure you that you are the one who
has made the mistake. That day was a
very cold one, you remember, and
something broke about the furnace
in the morning, so we couldn't have
school that day. We sent word to
all whom we could reach easily, and
dismissed the others as soon as they
came. You live so far away we could
not notify you. I'm sorry this has
troubled you so much; you should
have told your mother or me sooner."

Marjorie ran round to Great-aunt
Morton's with her report card, and
then fairly flew home to tell her story
to mama and Uncle Howard.

"That's what I call the happiest
kind of a coincidence," said Uncle
Howard as he heard the five-dollar
gold piece rattle down with its mates.
"Now you know the meaning of the
word."

"I call it a great victory," said ma-
ma, thinking of something quite dif-
ferent. But Marjorie understood
both—Youth's Companion.

Attacked By Bees.

Rarely has a human being been in
a more painful predicament than that
in which a young man named Trunk-
ett found himself recently.

While robbing a bee hive which was
built in the fork of a tree forty feet
from the ground in Wanganetta, Aus-
tralia, Trunkett who was minus his
hat, coat and boots, was completely
smothered by the enraged insects.
For ten minutes he remained thus,
unable to help himself, until some
friends saw his plight and by means
of a rope hoisted up to him a bag

With this the unhappy victim beat
some of the insects off, and then wear-
ing it round his head slid down the
rope to the ground, where he fainted.
For half an hour he remained uncon-
scious during which time his friends
by vigorously rubbing whiskey into
his skin succeeded in drawing most
of the poison from his stings, which
amounted to several hundreds.

PROFANITY IN THE EAST.

New York and Boston Declared
Worse than Western Cities.

I noticed the other day a letter from
"Chicagoan," giving his views of how
profane and other bad languages exist
in New York, and stating that it is a
good deal worse there than in the West.
I can vouch for that fact, says a cor-
respondent of the New York Tribune.
Although there the flow of profanity
is disgusting, still on a recent trip I
did not hear it to the extent you will
hear it in the East, where it seems to
have become epidemic. Boston seems
to be keeping pace with all other cities
in this direction. The most flagrant
of all expressions you will hear is the
name of the Almighty and the Saviour.
You can hear this from men and youths
in almost any direction you go, and it
is time that every effort should be
taken to prohibit this, as it is really
becoming a disgrace to the nation.

The stage is becoming one of the
greatest distributors of profane and
bad language. Owing to its use hav-
ing become so common among the peo-
ple, the play writer has come to think
that a production is not complete with-
out profanity, and therefore he takes
the license to use it.

Of late in depicting Western plays
profanity has been introduced as it
existed in the mining towns. This
should have been prevented at the start,
as it only encourages profanity. I
wrote a letter two years ago to news-
papers regarding the amount of pro-
fane and bad language that was used
in "The Girl from the Golden West." I
thought it was very improper to have
such expressions used before a respect-
able audience, as it was making fami-
lies and the children undesirable fami-
liar with them.

I think, therefore, the stage has done
a great deal toward increasing the
flow of profanity at the present time.
The heads of the police departments
of St. Louis, Chicago and other cities
have come to the conclusion that the
police themselves are among the causes
of the extensive use of profanity, and
believe them the right ones to start in
to check it, and this without doubt is
true. Now, why not also experiment
on the theater? There are also the
writers of novels and books of all
classes to be taken into account. These
writers also have come to think that
their publications are not complete
without using profanity or other strong
words. The time has come when a
halt should be made if there is to be
any consideration given to respect for
our language.

Legal Information

In Billington v. Miller, 67 Atlantic
Reporter, 935, the Supreme Court of
New Jersey held that an ordinance for-
bidding roller skating on the street was
valid. It was contended that this or-
dinance would interfere with skating
as a means of travel, but the court
held that this was not the intention
of the city authorities, and, if a right
to use the street for mere sport existed,
it was subject to municipal control.

In the case of Billings Mut. Tele-
phone Co. v. Rocky Mountain Bell Tel-
ephone Co., 155 Federal Reporter, 297,
the court held that, under the Consti-
tution and statutes of that State, one
telephone company may compel a com-
peting company to give connections for
long distance service, and that the right
to connect included the right to use.
The court intimated, however, that this
relief could not be granted except under
the Constitution and statutes referred to.

The validity of a law prohibiting
one to organize, maintain, and employ
an armed body of men was questioned
in the recent case of State v. Gohl, 90
Pacific Reporter, 259, on the ground
that it violated the constitutional guar-
anty that the right of a citizen to bear
arms in defense of himself or the state
shall not be impaired. But the Wash-
ington Supreme Court upholds the
constitutionality of the law, saying that
the constitutionality guaranty of cer-
tain rights to the individual citizen
does not place such rights entirely be-
yond the police power of the state.

The right of publishers of uncopy-
righted books to restrain unfair com-
petition receives the attention of the
New York Supreme Court, in E. P.
Dutton & Co. v. Cupples, 192 New York
Supplement, 369. Plaintiff had con-
ceived the idea of getting out a set of
Christmas books consisting of well-
known hymns and poems, printed in
illuminated type, and illustrated with
copies of old masterpieces, and in some
instances by pictures made by artists
employed by them. Portions of the
work were in colors, and the volumes
were bound in highly decorated covers.
The subject-matter was old and, of
course, not subject to copyright. De-
fendants, by some photographic process,
made cheap copies of plaintiff's books,
and put them on the market. The
court granted a preliminary injunc-
tion, saying: "Upon the general right
of plaintiff to protective relief, we
cannot see any reason why the same
rule should not be applied to a book
that has been applied to a game or to
signs or to anything else which is dis-
tinguished by a label or by the distinc-
tive form or style of the package."

The Time to Call.

Mrs. Dunleigh—It is very singular
that your name always happens to
call on me when I am out.

Little Flossie Dimpleton—Oh, we
can see from our front window when-
ever you go away.

SAKHALIN A COSTLY PRIZE.

Little Revenue Derived by Japan
from Its New Possessions.

A statement recently made before the
budget committee of the Japanese diet
brought to public attention for the first
time since the close of the war details
of what Japan is doing with the south-
ern half of the Island of Sakhalin,
awarded to her as one of the prizes of
victory by the peace of Portsmouth,
says the Charleston News and Courier.
From what Mr. Kumagae, chief of the
civil government staff in the new prov-
ince, had to say it appears that the
empire has not begun to realize much
from its new possession.

The head of the civil government
which the Japanese have established at
Korsakoff as a capital told the commit-
tee that much money would have to
be expended in developing the bleak
Island before any great amount of re-
venue was secured. One million yen has
been given by the Japanese treasury
annually since Sakhalin fell into the grip
of Japanese armies for the support of
the machinery of civil government es-
tablished there.

From thirty Japanese residents dur-
ing the Russian occupation the number
of the emperor's subjects living on the
northern island has increased to 30,000,
according to Mr. Kumagae's figures, de-
spite the arctic cold of the winters
there.

The Japanese officials have system-
atically divided their general inquiry as
to the productivity of Sakhalin into
several channels. At the present time
they have partial reports upon the fu-
ture of marine products, mines, agri-
culture and cattle raising. Just now
about the only resources of the island
that attract Japanese residents is the
fisheries, which are practically inex-
haustible. Concessions have been grant-
ed for the working of two coal deposits,
but the matter of transportation across
the island and from a seaport to Ja-
pan is in such a state at this time that
nothing can be done in the development
of these mines.

It is a savage land the Japanese have
set themselves to conquer there on Sa-
khalin. Every yen that is received
from the imperial treasury has to go
toward the building of roads through
the forests and the construction of ex-
ecutive offices at the few villages.

Mr. Kumagae, citing the experience
of America in the Philippines, counsel-
ed patience on the part of the Japa-
nese government. That would win in
the end, he said.

NOVEL SUNSHADE.

Strapped to Shoulders It Protects
Back, Head and Face.

A contrivance of interest to farm-
ers and gardeners is a sunshade de-
signed and patented by a Texas man
and shown in the illustration below.
During the summer season farmers
employ numerous devices to protect
the head and body from the scorching



PROTECTS FROM SUN'S RAYS.

rays of the sun. This contrivance
would undoubtedly prove ample for
the purpose, not only protecting the
head and face, but also the back and
shoulders. It is in the form of an
umbrella, having an elongated section
at the back, which extends to the hips
of the wearer. It is supported by
means of straps and hangers fitting
over the shoulders and under the arm-
pits. The hands and arms are thus not
impeded in their movements, but can
be freely moved in all directions. The
wearer is also not hindered in stooping
or bending.

Where Analogy Fails.

He listened something dully, while
they related to him the parable of the
ninety-and-nine, yet it forthwith ap-
peared that he had not been inattentive.

"The sheepfold, I take it," this his
comment, "figures the church?"

"Precisely," they replied.

"And the ninety-and-nine are the
members thereof?"

"You have it!" His discernment de-
lighted them more and more.

"And the one wandering sheep is the
tinner unsaved?"

"Yes, yes!"

But now he shook his head.

"It won't do," quoth he, positively.
"If ninety-nine persons out of a hun-
dred belonged to the church that would
fix the style and a man would no more
dare be a sinner out in the wilderness
than he would dare wear buff shoes
with a plug hat. Your parable may be
all right for sheep, but it won't do for
people."

And from that position no argument
was sufficient to dislodge him.—Puck.

A Trait in Common.

"There is one funny thing about my
dog," said little Willie the other day.

"What is it?" asked his playmate.

"My papa says he takes cat-naps."—
Baltimore American.

When a boy gives anything away, it
is a sign he does not want it himself.

FOR THE SIMPLE LIFE AFLOAT.

Atlantic Liner Passengers Find the
New Order of Things Necessary.

There is a yearning for the simple
life, even on the broad Atlantic, says
the London Telegraph. Nor is there
any difference on the subject between
passenger and purveyor. Atlantic voy-
agers have, thanks to the inordinate
competition among the various steam-
ship companies, been treated in the
past to a style of catering which even
Lucullus might have envied. It is no
exaggeration to say that the managers
of the best appointed London hotels
would stand aghast at the extrava-
gance and waste which have distin-
guished the cuisine of the average At-
lantic liner. The curious thing is that
this somewhat senseless competition
has been proceeding regardless of the
fact that in the last four years the
cost of feeding the first-class passenger
has probably gone up by not less than
25 per cent.

From the standpoint of economy, it
was time that a halt was called in the
interests of the steamship companies.
But the first-class passenger is himself
wielding an influence which cannot be
overlooked. He has found that the
more voluminous the menu the longer
the dinner is drawn out, until the re-
straint of the table d'hôte has become
almost unbearable. Moreover, the ten-
dency is all in favor of freedom. Peo-
ple are nowadays not always willing
or ready to eat at stated hours, and to
sit down to stated dishes under stated
conditions. It is to this fact that the
introduction of the restaurant system
on the modern liner is probably attrib-
utable. The idea, however, did not be-
gin with the ocean restaurant as now
understood. The initial step was the
provision of a grillroom on board the
Hamburg-American liner Deutschland.
This was followed in the case of the
America and the Kaiserin Auguste Vic-
toria by the restaurant, where break-
fast, luncheon, dinner and any and ev-
ery intervening meal could be taken at
the will of the traveler at his own time
and in his own way.

Once begun, the a la carte idea
caught on, and, either independently of
or more or less in conjunction with the
table d'hôte system, now prevails exten-
sively. The passenger finds it a
great relief to follow his own whims.

HER OWN LANGUAGE.

The numerous societies for inducing
other people to do our duty to our
neighbor, and for counting up how often
they have done it, present their amus-
ing side to the author of "The Next
Street But One." A lady who certainly
bestows half of her goods in feeding
the poor, and much more than half of
her waking hours to that less-talked-
of duty "considering the poor" was
invited to join a mutual kindness asso-
ciation.

"What does it mean?" she asked,
gravely.

"Oh, you only have to pay a shilling
a year, and then you're a member," re-
plied the propagandist.

"But what do the members under-
take to do?"

"Oh, you undertake kind actions, and
it's only a shilling."

"But has any one bought up the mo-
nopoly of kind actions? Surely if I
want to do a kind action I can do it.
Why must I pay a shilling in addi-
tion?"

Three weeks later she was told that
the members had heard of a kind ac-
tion: an old French woman was living
in a poor part of the town, and no
word of her own language ever fell on
her ears. What an opportunity for
some one to go and talk to her and
read to her! Most of the members felt
able to read French aloud, but they
hesitated over their conversational
powers.

Many meetings took place to discuss
this matter, and many lunches and
teas were eaten in the interest of that
kind action. Finally a member was
specially enrolled to perform it. She
called at the house indicated and told
her errand. The middle-aged woman
who received her politely explained
that the old lady who never heard any
French was her mother, and the reason
why she never heard it was that she
was stone-deaf.

New Destroyer of Bacteria.

To the scientific marvel mysteries of
this age must be added ozone. It has
been found that the greatest purifying
agent in existence is contained in this
new gas that is generated by electri-
city from the free air around us. It
does many wonderful things. In the com-
mercial world it is used for bleach-
ing and refining mineral oils, for whit-
ening wax, gum lacquer, ivory, bone,
feathers and various other things.

In the manufacture of starch, ozone
has been utilized for bleaching pur-
poses; it has been found possible to
use it to harden and ripen the kind of
wood that is used in musical instru-
ments; in Paris the linen from hospi-
tals is disinfected by ozone and in in-
numerable ways the gas has been put
to work by ingenious men to accom-
plish things that have heretofore been
done with difficulty by other means.

The Breaking Point.

Mrs. Flynn—"Th' landlady has raised
th' rint t' fifteen dollars, Moike.

Mr. Flynn—"Th' hear-ritless writh!"
It wor all we could do ivvy mouth to
bate him out av th'—Puck.

Did you ever know a young mar-
ried woman who did not show a dis-
position to make nurse maids of her
friends and her kin?

NO TRAINING NECESSARY.

Americans Have Learned Presidents
Make Good Without It.

Until Jackson's era in Washington
this country selected Presidents who in
every case had had large personal ex-
perience in national affairs, says the
Springfield Republican. Washington,
Adams, Jefferson, Madison, Monroe and
John Adams were statesmen of truly
national proportions when chosen to the
office of chief magistrate. All but
Washington and Madison had even dip-
lomatic experience in Europe before
gaining the presidency.

With Jackson an entirely new type
of executive began to appear. Jackson
came straight from the heart of democ-
racy. He represented the determina-
tion of the masses to rule, and it mat-
tered little to the people whether or not
he had been trained for high executive
station by adequate experience in the
legislative, administrative or diplomatic
services of the government.

The tremendous popular success of
the two Jackson administration pro-
foundly influenced American politics.
Parties desiring to win elections no
longer placed so much emphasis upon
long preliminary training in federal af-
fairs in selecting presidential candi-
dates.

The Whigs, trying to repeat the Dem-
ocratic success with Jackson, nominat-
ed Gen. Harrison in 1840 and Gen.
Taylor in 1848, and both were elected,
although neither was Jackson's equal
in natural personal power as a leader
of men. The Whigs tried the "hero"
once more with Gen. Scott and failed.

Then came the Lincoln nomination
by the Republicans in 1860, and Lin-
coln's destiny has been so extraordi-
nary that the American people have
been confirmed, if anything, in their
belief that the man of long preliminary
service in national business is not al-
ways the necessary choice for the presi-
dency.

QUEER STORIES

Receipts of the Manhattan postoffice
are now amounting to \$54,370 each day
that it is open.

During the last six months there
have been burned in New York City
10,385,000 tons of coal.

Lord Beaconsfield's love for the ham-
ble primrose has been perpetuated by
the foundation of the Primrose League.

There has been a noticeable increase
in the negro population of New York
City recently, and most of it is settling
on the upper west side of Manhattan
Island.

New York City gets a portion of its
milk supply from as far as four hun-
dred miles distant, and the product of
86,000 farms is drawn on to meet its
daily wants.

It has become known that the three
attempts made by Sir Thomas Lipton
to capture the America's cup, the in-
trinsic value of which is about \$250,
have cost him \$500,000 for yachts alone.

Since the establishment of the Roman
Catholic diocese of New York a
century ago there has been erected in
the territory of Greater New York one
church building in every two hundred
days.

A black and white spotted and a
yellow lizard, full grown and alive,
were found in the heart of an oak log
split by Joseph McCloskey, near Bell-
wood, Pa. The log had been cut from
a tree more than fifty years old.

Criminal records kept in New York
city for the last six years show that
a trifle more than one-half of the per-
sons charged with crimes are found
guilty, while expert opinion is agreed
that not two out of one hundred are
innocent.

In the course of a report to the Brit-
ish Colonial office the resident of Borgu
province, Nigeria, mentions that the
chief,

HEMORRHOIDS SORES AND ECZEMA

Accompanied by Terrible Itching—
A Complicated and Most Distressing
Case—Well-known Remedies
Failed to Cure—Doctor Thought
an Operation Necessary—Then

CUTICURA PROVED ITS WONDERFUL EFFICACY

"I am now eighty years old and one morning, three years ago, I was taken with a hard pain in my right side. In two days I had an attack of piles (hemorrhoids), bleeding and protruding. The doctor gave me some medicine and an ointment for them which helped me some but I had to keep using them all the time. Then I changed to the P— remedy; but if I did not use it every day, I would get worse. The doctor said the only help for me was to go to a hospital and be operated on. At this time, about a year ago, I went to using the S— remedy. I tried them for four or five months but did not get much help for my piles. During this time sores would come on a fleshy part of my body. They bothered me all the time. I would get one healed and another would come. These sores changed to eczema, accompanied by a terrible itching. It seemed as if I could not keep my hands from tearing my flesh. This and the pile trouble brought on an inflamed condition. Then I got the Cuticura Remedies. I washed the affected parts with Cuticura Soap and warm water in the morning, at noon, and at night, then used Cuticura Ointment on the irritated surfaces and injected a quantity of Cuticura Ointment with a Cuticura Suppository Syringe. I also took Cuticura Resolvent Pills three times a day. It took a month of this treatment to get me in a fairly healthy state and then I treated myself once a day for three months and, after that, once or twice a week. It is fortunate that I used Cuticura. The treatments I had tried took a lot of money that I would have saved by using Cuticura Remedies sooner, but I am wiser now. I am supplied with a full set of the Cuticura Remedies and would not feel safe without them. J. H. Henderson, Hopkinton, St. Lawrence Co., N. Y., Apr. 26, 1907."

Complete External and Internal Treatment for Every Humor of Infants, Children, and Adults consists of Cuticura Soap (25c), to Cleanse the Skin, Cuticura Ointment (50c), to Heal the Skin, and Cuticura Resolvent Pills (50c), to Purify the Blood. Coated Pills 25c per vial of 60; to Purify the Blood; also the Cuticura Suppository Syringe (50c). Sold throughout the world. Foster Drug & Chem. Corp., Sole Props., Boston, Mass.

37 Mailed Free, Cuticura Book on Skin Diseases

DRUGS AND MEDICINES

Prescriptions
A Specialty

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SEYMOUR, - INDIANA

BATHS

Take Turkish Salt-glow
Baths for all kinds of
Lung Trouble.

AKLERT'S TURKISH BATH ROOMS

TAKE YOUR BABY TO Platter & Co.,

And get the Picture while you
can. Delays are dangerous.

Cotterman Released on Bail.

Logansport, Ind., June 11.—Robert H. Cotterman, who on May 11 killed James T. Brown near Galveston, and who has since been in the Cass county jail under an indictment of murder in the first degree, has been released on \$10,000 bond. Some time ago he instituted habeas corpus proceedings in an effort to be set at liberty. The state tried to prevent his release but failed. The releasing of the prisoner is indicative of the fact that he will never be found guilty of murder in the first degree. The trial will be held in September.

Stop That Cold

To check early colds or Grippe with "Preventics" means sure defeat for Pneumonia. To stop a cold with Preventics is safer than to let it run and be obliged to cure it afterwards. To be sure, Preventics will cure even a deeply seated cold, but taken early—at the sneezing stage—they break, or head off these early colds. That's surely better. That's why they are called Preventics. Preventics are little Candy Cold Cures. No Quinine, no physic, nothing sickening. Nice for the children—and thoroughly safe too. If you feel chilly, if you sneeze, if you ache all over, think of Preventics. Promptness may also save half your usual sickness. And don't forget your child, if there is feverishness, night or day. Herein probably lies Preventics' greatest efficiency. Sold in 2c boxes for the pocket, also in 25c boxes of 48 Preventics. Insist on your druggists giving you

Preventics
A. J. PELLANS.

PUBLIC NUISANCE

Race Track Gambling Has Been
So Declared by New
York Legislature.

WITHOUT A VOTE TO SPARE

By the Narrowest Possible Margin
the Bills Upon Which Hughes
Had Set His Heart Passed.

Dramatic Scene Attending the Cast-
ing of Decisive Vote by Heroic
Senator Foelker.

Albany, N. Y., June 12.—After a struggle the precise like of which no man in or about the legislature at Albany has ever seen or expects to see again, the famous Agnew-Hart anti-racetrack gambling bills are now laws of the state of New York. Governor Hughes, by his signature affixed to each of the bills last evening crowned a legislative victory, the brilliancy of which equalled only by its unexpectedness, is conceded even by those who fought him in the matter to the last ditch and beyond.

The annals of legislation in this state may be searched in vain for such a day. The decisive votes, which passed the bills, were cast by Senator Otto G. Foelker of the Fourth senatorial district of Brooklyn, who crawled from a sick-bed and made a sixty-mile railroad journey to do it, so weak and distressed in mind and body that he seemed on the verge of utter collapse, and by a new senator, William C. Wallace of Niagara Falls, who was elected at a special election in the campaign preceding which the governor himself toured the district speaking in behalf of his election.

There was no surprise in the vote of Senator Wallace, who from the outset had been definitely pledged to the support of the governor's recommendation in this matter. Every other senator, including Foelker, voted as he did pro or contra, when the bills were before the regular session in April, and they passed by the precise constitutional majority of 26 to 25—not one vote too many or too few.

The bills which now constitute Chapters 506 and 507 of the laws of 1908, in no way affect, so far as their provisions go, the state racing commission in particular or horse racing in general. They relate solely to the penalties for gambling, pool-selling and book-making, which as before are declared by the law to be a "public nuisance."

Chapter 506 amends the racing law by repealing that provision under which an exclusive penalty of simply recovering at civil suit of the amount wagered, was incurred, which has applied to gambling within a race-track enclosure, thus exempting such gambling from the penalties operative elsewhere in the state, and it also provides that this general penalty shall be "imprisonment in the county jail or penitentiary for a period of not more than one year," without alternative of fine.

Chapter 507 amends the penal code in like manner and in addition changes the grade of the crime from that of felony, which any gambling was, to that of a misdemeanor, thus bringing the offense within the jurisdiction of the minor criminal courts.

Senator Foelker expects to return today to the home of his father-in-law at Staatsburg, where for a month he has been confined to his bed recovering from an operation for appendicitis on May 10. Francis N. Murphy of Staatsburg, his physician, who accompanied his now famous patient from Staatsburg to the senate chamber, confirmed the impression of all observers that the senator could hardly have endured another moment of the excitement amid which his vote was cast. He said that the anxiety and nervousness of his patient undoubtedly had retarded his recovery, but admitted that he was better, and expressed the belief that while the ordeal had been very trying, Senator Foelker had not been permanently injured by his experience.

TOOK HER OWN LIFE

Ordered to Kill Czar, Schoolmistress
Evades Orders of Terrorists.

London, June 12.—A dispatch to the Standard from Reval reports a tragic incident that recently occurred there. A schoolmistress committed suicide two days before the meeting of King Edward and Emperor Nicholas. She formerly was connected with the revolutionists, who, finding that she would be admitted to the platform with the school-children to welcome the emperor on his arrival, ordered her to commit the "terrorist act." It is supposed that she had long repented her revolutionary ideas and that she committed suicide to escape the vengeance of the terrorists.

Old Indian Fighter Dead.

St. Joseph, Mo., June 12.—William Smith King, aged seventy-eight, one of the first riders of the famous pony express between St. Joseph and the Pacific coast in pioneer days, and an Indian fighter, is dead at his home in Amazonia, Mo. For forty-eight years he was employed by the Burlington railroad.

CANT BE SEPARATED.

Some Seymour People Have Learned
How to Get Rid of Both.

Backache and kidneys are twin brothers. You can't separate them. And you can't get rid of the backache until you cure the kidney ache. If the kidneys are well and strong, the rest of the system is pretty sure to be in vigorous health. Doan's Kidney Pills make strong, healthy kidneys.

Mrs. Fred Knoll, 130 McKee Street Greensburg, Ind. says: "I was feeling very miserable suffering from kidney trouble. I could not attend to my household duties on account of the severe backaches I suffered, together with sharp, shooting pains across my loins and hard headaches. My kidneys were much disordered, and their action to frequent causing me to get up very often at night to avoid the secretions which were also highly colored. After using Doan's Pills all these troubles disappeared. I have no more backaches pains in the loins or headaches and my kidneys act regular. Doan's Kidney Pills cured me of all these ailments and I can recommend them to anyone who has suffered as I did."

For sale by all dealers. Price 50 cents. Foster-Milburn Co., Buffalo, New York, sole agents for the United States. Remember the name Doan's and take no other.

TO LOOK INTO IT

Special Grand Jury May Investigate
Kosciusko County Bank.

Warsaw, Ind., June 11.—The latest development in connection with the affairs of the Kosciusko County bank, which was closed recently by the state auditor, is the rumor that a special session of the grand jury will be called to investigate alleged illegal acts of certain officers of the bank who, it is stated, made large loans to officers of the bank and relatives of officers without gaining the consent of the stockholders, according to law.

Nature has provided the stomach with certain nature fluids known as the digestive juices and it is through these juices that the food we eat is acted upon in such a way as to produce the rich, red blood that flows through the veins of our body and robust, and it is the weakening of these digestive juices that destroys health. It is our own fault if we destroy our own health, and yet it is so easy for any one to put the stomach out of order. When you need to take something take it promptly, but take something you know is reliable—something like Kodol for Dyspepsia and Indigestion. Kodol is pleasant to take, it is reliable and is guaranteed to give relief. It is sold by all Druggists.

Left Four Young Children.

Laporte, Ind., June 11.—Leaving four children, ranging in age from five months to seven years alone at home, Mrs. Joseph Barker, twenty-eight years old, went boating and fishing with Fred Lettman, a boarder at the house, on Clear lake, near by, following the departure of her husband for his work. Four hours later Lettman came running into the gasworks where Barker was working and told him that his wife had fallen from the boat and drowned.

Stomach troubles are very common in the summer time and you should not only be very careful about what you eat just now, but more than this, you should be careful not to allow your stomach to become disordered, and when the stomach goes wrong take Kodol. This is the best known preparation that is offered to the people today for dyspepsia or indigestion or any stomach trouble. Kodol digests all foods. It is pleasant to take. It is sold here by all druggists.

More Trouble for Montgomery.

Pittsburg, June 11.—Two charges of forging notes in violation of state laws have been made against William Montgomery, former cashier of the closed Allegheny National bank, now in jail awaiting trial in federal court upon charges of abstracting \$500,000 or more worth of the bank's funds and securities. The charges were made by Bank Examiner William L. Folds.

Kennedy's Laxative Cough Syrup is the one that children like so well to take as it tastes nearly as good as maple sugar. It is different from the others as it does not constipate, but on the other hand it acts gently yet freely on the bowels and therefore it drives the cold out of the system. It is sold here by all druggists.

With the selection of Memphis as the place for the next reunion and the election of General Clement A. Evans of Georgia as commander-in-chief to succeed the late General Stephen D. Lee, the United Confederate Veterans adjourned their annual convention at Birmingham.

DeWitt's Kidney and Bladder Pills are prompt and thorough and will in a very short time strengthen the weakened kidneys and allay troubles arising from inflammation of the bladder. They are recommended everywhere. Sold by all druggists.

TO MEET LEADERS

Indiana Republicans Will Do
Honor Tonight to Fair-
banks and Watson.

COLUMBIA CLUB RECEPTION

Leaders of the Party in the State
Invited to Greet Candidates in
an Informal Fashion.

There Will Be a Flow of Oratory
With the State's Best Speakers
on the Program.

Indianapolis, June 12.—The Columbia club will give an informal reception tonight in honor of Vice President Fairbanks, Indiana's candidate for the nomination for president, and James E. Watson, Republican candidate for governor. Invitations were sent to each member of the Columbia club, requesting him to be present and to bring with him one citizen of Indianapolis. Invitations were sent also to the officers of the Marion club and to the Republican county chairmen over the state. Special invitations also were sent to Senators Beveridge and Hemenway and Congressman Overstreet.

The program calls for speeches by Vice President Fairbanks, Congressman Watson, Senators Beveridge and Hemenway and Congressman Overstreet and others. The entire affair will be purely informal, the aim being to have the club show its appreciation of the two candidates and to enable the club members and Republicans to shake hands and spend a social evening. Light refreshments will be served, and the reception committee of the club will see to it that every man present meets the vice president and the candidate for governor.

RIVALS MARCONI

South Bend Boy Genius Produces Sys-
tem of Wireless Telegraphy.

South Bend, Ind., June 12.—Wireless telegraph messages are being sent and received in South Bend. The apparatus for the local system was placed in position by two schoolboys, Earl Hoelm and Henry Leiser, aged thirteen and fourteen years, respectively. The former is the inventor. Young Hoelm has made a study of electricity for several years. His tower, which is a piece of wire net fastened to a square wooden frame, is at the end of a pole nailed to the chimney of his home. From this a piece of insulated wire leads to the window of his room, where there is a spark coil, a tuning coil, batteries and a telegraph instrument. At the Leiser home there is a telephone receiver, another tower a ground wire, more batteries and a lot of other apparatus. The system is in excellent working order.

MARKET QUOTATIONS

Prevailing Current Prices for Grain
and Livestock.

Indianapolis Grain and Livestock.
Wheat—Wagon, 87c; No. 2 red, 87c. Corn—No. 2, 68 1/2c. Oats—No. 2 mixed, 49c. Hay—Clover, \$10.00@11.00; timothy, \$9.00@12.00; mixed, \$10.00@11.00. Cattle—\$3.50@7.25. Hogs—\$4.00@5.60. Sheep—\$3.00@4.50. Lambs—\$4.50@5.50. Receipts—10,500 hogs; 1,500 cattle; 650 sheep.

At Cincinnati.

Wheat—No. 2 red, 90c. Corn—No. 2, 74c. Oats—No. 2, 54c. Cattle—\$2.25@6.75. Hogs—\$3.75@5.55. Sheep—\$2.25@4.30. Lambs—\$4.00@7.25.

At Chicago.

Wheat—No. 2 red, 91 1/2c. Corn—No. 3, 68c. Oats—No. 3, 50 1/2c. Cattle—Steers, \$5.50@7.85; stockers and feeders, \$3.25@5.40. Hogs—\$3.75@5.65. Sheep—\$3.50@5.75. Lambs—\$5.50@6.70.

RHEUMATISM CAN NOT BE RUBBED AWAY

Rubbing with liniments, blistering the affected parts, the application of plasters, and other means of external treatment, are usually helpful in relieving the pains and aches of Rheumatism, but such remedies do not reach the CAUSE of the disease, and are therefore in no sense curative. Rheumatism is due to an excess of uric acid in the blood, brought about by indigestion, poor bowel action, weak kidneys, and a general sluggish condition of the system. The circulation deposits this irritating poison in the different muscles, nerves, tissues and joints of the body, and soon the painful symptoms of Rheumatism are produced. The pains at first may be wandering and slight; but as the blood becomes more fully saturated with the uric acid poison, the disease grows worse and after awhile gets to be chronic. The slight, wandering pains now become sharp and cutting at the least exposure to dampness or night air, or any constitutional irregularity, the bones ache, the muscles are not as free in action as before, and where the acid poison is allowed to remain in the blood the joints often become so clogged with corrosive substances that they are left permanently stiff and useless. Rheumatism can never be rubbed away, nor can it be conquered and driven from the system until the acid-laden blood has been cleansed and purified. No other medicine does this so effectively as S. S. S. It dissolves and removes the impurities and sends a stream of rich, strong blood to the affected parts, which soothes the irritated nerves, inflamed muscles and flesh, and the sufferer obtains relief that is permanent because the real cause of the disease has been removed. Special book on Rheumatism and any medical advice desired free.

S.S.S.
PURELY VEGETABLE

THE SWIFT SPECIFIC CO., ATLANTA, GA.

Building Material

For the Best at
the Lowest Price
Delivered on
Short Notice, See

Travis Carter Co.

TERSE TELEGRAMS

Flood warnings have been issued for the Mississippi river from Keokuk to Hannibal.

Five persons were injured, two of whom may die, as the result of a riot on a St. Louis streetcar.

Fire destroyed the Turner street school at Grand Rapids, Mich., and four residences in the neighborhood. The total loss is \$30,000.

Charles P. Corlett, prominent architect and head of the Corlett Engineering company, at Cleveland, killed his wife, and then ended his own life.

Nine persons were arrested at Galesburg, Ill., for violating the local option law. Among those arrested were some prominent business men and hotel keepers.

A Twenty Year Sentence

I have just completed a twenty year health sentence, imposed by Bucklen's Arnica Salve, which cured me of bleeding piles just twenty years ago," writes O. S. Woolever, of LeRaysville, N. Y. Bucklen's Arnica Salve heals the worst sores, boils, burns, wounds and cuts in the shortest time. 25c at W. F. Peter drug Co.

Had Too Good a Time.

Los Angeles, Cal., June 11.—Admiral Sedree and officers estimate 1,000 sailors have deserted the Atlantic and Pacific fleets during the stay of the vessels in southern California waters. So numerous have desertions become that recruiting stations have been opened on board the ships. Sailors have been made much of on the coast, and to them everything has been free. They have become dissatisfied and prefer life ashore.

Plenty of Trouble

is caused by stagnation of the liver and bowels, to get rid of it and headache biliousness and the poison that brings jaundice, take Dr. King's New Life Pills, the reliable purifiers that do the work without grinding or griping. 25c at W. F. Peter drug Co.

The merchants' committee, which has been doing such heroic work of sanitation in LaGuaira with funds contributed by the business men of that port and of Caracas, has now disbanded because of lack of funds.

Death was on His Heels.

Jesse P. Morris, of Skippers, Va., had a close call in the spring of 1906, says: "An attack of pneumonia left me so weak and with such a fearful cough that my friends declared consumption had me, and death was on my heels. Then I was persuaded to try Dr. King's New Discovery. It helped me immediately, and after taking two and a half bottles I was a well man again. I found out that New Discovery is the best remedy for coughs and lung disease in all the world." Sold under guarantee at W. F. Peters drug store. 50c and \$1.00 bottle. Trial bottle free.

Made Good His Shortage.

Pittsburg, June 11.—United States Judge Young suspended sentence in the case of Ernest W. Bowman, formerly cashier of the Citizens' National bank of Tionesta, who pleaded guilty to abstracting funds amounting to about \$40,000. Bowman, who used the money to aid friends, has reimbursed the institution.

He Got What He Needed.

"Nine years ago it looked as if my time had come," says Mr. C. Farthing of Mill Creek, Ind. Ter. "I was so run down that life hung on a very slender thread. It was then my druggist recommended Electric Bitters. I bought a bottle and got what I needed—strength. I had one foot in the grave but Electric Bitters put it back on turf again, and I've been well ever since." Sold under guarantee at W. F. Peter drug store 50c.

Adair Renominated.

Union City, Ind., June 11.—John A. M. Adair of Portland, who represents the Eighth district in congress, was renominated by acclamation by the Democratic district convention which met here.

Big cut or little cuts, small scratches or bruises or big ones are healed quickly by DeWitt's Witch Hazel Salve. It is especially good for piles. Be sure to get DeWitt's. Sold by all druggists.

We do "Printing That Pleases."

Before you say flour
say GOLD MEDAL—
Always.

Its your say
Now.



WASHBURN-CROSBY'S

GOLD MEDAL FLOUR
THE VERY HIGHEST QUALITY